EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

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IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
25th J'n	ARABIA	8001	.....	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
8th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

all the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To Marseilles Rs.	594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
To London "	627 or " 528	" 940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb 1913
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	15th Feb. "
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar. "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th April "
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5930	R. Danneeker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	28th Mar.
Austria	7535	G. Raicich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back. " 903 to 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back. " 683 to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back. " 832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or societa Nizionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
AUSTRIA	7538	D. Cosulich	8th Feb. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via

Dwarka...1695 Friday 24th Jan. † 6 a.m. direct.
Lhasa ...2184 Mon. 27th Jan. 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.
Kola .....1205 Thurs. 23rd Jan. 9 a.m. † C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Kola", 1205 tons, on Thursday, 30th Jan., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura", 3,159 tons, on Thursday, 23rd January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

(Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sails on.
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 23rd January.
†Lindula	3358	" 6th February.
*Pentakota	3418	" 20th "
†Pundua	3305	" 6th March.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A steamer on or about 25th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

23rd January, 1913.

GRINDLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
†Merton Hall	4327	24 Jan.	.....
City of Paris	9200	.....	25 Jan.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 "
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5566	15 "	.....
City of Athens	5594	.....	18 "
City of Marseilles	8890	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6876	16 "	14 "
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 "
†City of Agra	4808	4 May	.....
*City of Hermigan	7475	7 "	5 May
*City of Sparta	5416	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 "
City of York	7810	.....	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
† These are "B" class steamers.

PARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	642
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	449	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. E1. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K.T.
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EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

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MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokonama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised.	Rbls.	55,000,000
do. subscribed.	"	45,000,000
		100,000,000=say £4,745,000
do. subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds..	Rbls.	23,500,000=say £2,485,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—34, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Jalcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all description of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lisoyang	Tiltling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Medan	Tientsin
Hamburg	Muar	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-35 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:

16, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

GROTRIAN STEINWEG.

The fame of this old established Piano Firm is the outcome of the lifework of three generations of the Grotrian Steinweg family and we solicit your kind interest in these magnificent

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

FAVOURED

USED

TESTIFIED

By the Royal Courts of Europe.

At most of the leading conservatoires, Musical Acadamies and Institutes.

For Excellence by,

Von Bülow.	Lamond.
Brahms.	Paderewski.
Henselt.	Reisenauer.
Liszt.	Rummel.
Rubinstein.	Risler.
Clara Schumann.	Sapellinkoff.
d'Albert.	Sauer.
Stavenhagen	&c., &c.

We courteously invite comparison. As these Pianos are specially extra strong and built for the Tropics.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO, ORGAN and MUSIC DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA THE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for	3¼ Crores of Rupees
New Premiums (1911)	... 16 Lakhs	"
Annual Income ...	... 2¼ Crores	"
Assets	... 16 "	"
Total Payments under Policies	42 "	"
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st, 1910	... 66 Lakhs	"

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID .....£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1883.

THIRTY YEARS RUPEES 14,35,876-2-9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, will on MONDAY, the 31st day of March, 1913, pay to the holders of Debentures of the above LOAN all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such Debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said Debentures at the office of the said Trustees, in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 A.M., and 5-30 P.M., on the said 31st day of March, 1913, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said Debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.—Dated this 22nd day of January, 1913.

By Order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that SOODAM POLASTI BALCRUSHNA, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to our client the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property eitheir by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situated at Worli without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2140 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 367, Collector's new No. 12406, old survey No. , and new survey No. 1-2923, and Registered in the Books of the Bombay Municipality under Ward G Ward No. 1912 (1), Street No. 908, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by a Govan and beyond that by the ground of Narondad, on or towards the South by the ground of Gass Corne Kiny Khote, on or towards the East by the ground of Ramji Koni, and on or towards the West by a public passage and, which said premises are at present in the possession of the said vendor.—Dated this 22nd day of January, 1913.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI, ROMER & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 30th day of January, 1913, for:—

1. Landing, Carting, Weighing and Stacking all Coal purchased by the Municipality during 1913-1914.
2. Form of Contract, Specification and all other particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 21st January, 1913.

WARNING.

INFRINGEMENTS of my CAMEL LABEL used on Brandy exported by me to India, having been brought under my notice, I have to give notice that I am the owner of a Camel device as applied to Brandy, and have used such device as my trade mark in British India for many years past.

Any wrongful use of my said device of the Camel, or of the word "CAMEL," in respect of Brandy will be restrained as the law directs.

Information on the subject may be sent to me to Bordeaux, France, or to Messrs. John A. GIBBONS and Co., International Patent and trade mark offices 38 Great Tower Street, London, E. C.

P. H. BROWN,
33 Cours du Pave des Chartrons,
BORDEAUX,
FRANCE.

Messrs. D. P. BATHA and Co.,
Agents,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

THE GOVERNMENT of the United Provinces are CLOSING DOWN the ROORKEE WORKSHOPS, at Roorkee, on the 31st March, 1913. Offers are invited from firms desirous of taking over the shops as a going concern. The shops cover an area of thirty-one acres of land and consist of a Foundry, Machine, Fitting and Erecting and Blacksmiths' Shops, Carpenters and pattern makers Shops, Store yard Mathematical Instrument Shops, etc. The shops are equipped with new steam plant (3 Marshall Engines totalling 200 H. P.) all practically as good as new.

A plan of the shops and land and complete lists of Machinery Tools and Plant, and establishment will be supplied on application. Intending purchasers can inspect the shops at any time on application being made to the Superintendent.

W. G. WOOD,
Secretary to Government United Provinces,
Public Works Department, B. & R. Branch.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT DELHI.

KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The Management have pleasure in announcing that they have secured the right of producing

VICTOR HUGO'S
CELEBRATED

LES MISERABLES.

The story is represented in
FOUR EPOCHS,
dispersed over
12,000 feet of Films.

THE 1ST EPOCH
will be exhibited on
SATURDAY, 25th Instant.

N.B.—An illustrated booklet of synopsis may be had free on application.

LAST NIGHTS
OF
Present Programme.

FAREWELL CONCERT
OF
THE FAMOUS RUSSIANS
LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL

CHERNIAVSKY

VIOLIN, PIANO, CELLO

Said by Prof. AUER to be
"THE GREATEST LIVING TRIO"
OF INSTRUMENTALISTS.

TOWN HALL.
ONLY ON
SATURDAY, 8TH FEB.
RESERVED AND NUMBERED STALLS:—
Rs. 5 and 3.
Admission, Rs. 2.
Plan now open at
S. ROSE & Co.

MAIDANIA.

GRAND GALA WEEK.

Benefit tendered to the popular Proprietor of
WILLISON'S CIRCUS.
EVERY NIGHT
THIS WEEK.
EIGHT ANNAS,
will admit to the
CIRCUS AND ALL
SIDE SHOWS.

The combined tickets which can be purchased at the Main Gates will include a

PRIZE COUPON

for a Handsome Portable Piano.
Circus performances 6-30 & 9-30.

TO-NIGHT, at 9-30,
VARIETY CONCERT
BY THE
MAIDANIA VARIETY COMPANY,
ALL LONDON ARTISTS,
Assisted by the Band of the
7TH DRAGOON GUARDS.
Admission to Garden and Concert, As. 8.

SATURDAY, 25th JANUARY,

BOBBIE BURNS' NIGHT.

SPECIAL SCOTCH PROGRAMME.

SCOTCH MUSIC.
SCOTCH DINNER.

—:o:—

The Queen of Indian Songstresses

GAUHAR JAN

will commence a short season in the

DURBAR SHAMIANA

which has been erected in the Ladies' Tea Garden.

Commencing 9-30.
Tickets Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and Rs. 3.
Plan at MAIDANIA OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST FEW NIGHTS
WILLISON'S
TENTED SHOWS.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 9-30 p.m.

GALA PERFORMANCE
in aid of the
MASONIC CHARITIES
under the patronage of
The Honourable MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN,
Grand Master, A. S. F. I.
AND
MR. W. A. HAIG-BROWN,
District Grand Master, E. C.

A Recherche Programme has been Especially Prepared for this Auspicious Occasion.

Book Seats early at the CIRCUS OFFICE, MAIDANIA. MAIDANIA.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
By Arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN.

THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

Will be performed by
BOMBAY AMATEURS,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD SYDENHAM,
in aid of the
LADY CLARKE LEAGUE of MERCY ENDOWMENT FUND,
on
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY,
31st JAN., FEB. 1st, 3rd and 4th.
By kind permission
H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND
will form the Orchestra.

PLEASE NOTE:—That Tickets issued for Jan 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th, will not admit to the forthcoming performances, but must be exchanged at ROSE'S. The previous plans are cancelled.

RESERVED and NUMBERED SEATS, STALLS:—Rs. 5.
DRESS CIRCLE:—Rs. 4, 3, and 2.
BOXES 30, 25, 20 and 15.
Gallery (unreserved) Re. 1.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, Feb 20th. For prospectus and particulars apply PROF. O.V. MULLER, M. A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

ASK FOR
SUTTON CARDEN'S
LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM,"
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & CO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 23rd January.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, near the Church Gate Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, mahogany screw telescope, dining table, dining chairs, mirror back side board and dinner waggons, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined rich plush velvet, handome cabinets, marble and tiled top drawing-room tables and teapoys, iron English bedsteads, mirror door almiras, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, windproof lamps, carpets, and table ornaments, 35 volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th Edition with English stand, Jost fan, icebox, and iron stove, etc., the property of Captain E. P. Cudlip, R. A., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, CHANDELIERS, AND TYPEWRITERS, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver, in Suit No. 9 of 1910, (Madhowjee vs. Purshotum), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 27th day of January, 1913, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), the following:—Office and pahedi goods, such as Office tables with drawers, cupboards, Ideal typewriters, chairs, revolving bookstand, wall clocks, duplicating machine, copying presses, writing tables and book-stands, mehta boxes, cotton mattresses and pillows, handies, chandeliers of 12 and 16 lights, lamp brackets and lamps, brass samavars, iron safe by Groove and Sons, Ltd., of England, Austrian and double door iron safes, and silver lotas, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m. (S.T.), at the Western Mills, Chinchpoogly, Kalia Chowky, on account of the concerned:—

A quantity of cotton mixing damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1913.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

SOPHOCLES' IMMORTAL TRAGEDY — ELECTRA — Produced in Magnificent Pictures.

A SEQUEL TO "THE FALL OF TROY"
"THE ATTEMPT ON THE SPECIAL."

A thrilling picture-play showing how a brave girl saves a wole train from being robbed, and herself has a marvellous escape from death.

OUR NEW PROGRAMME.

1. TARRIEN THE YOUNGER..... (Comic.)
2. ATTEMPT ON THE SPECIAL..... (Drama.)
3. LEA AS SUFFRAGETTE..... (Comic.)
4. ELECTRA..... (Star Film.)
5. ROMEO TURNS BRIGAND..... (Delightfully Coloured.)
6. BETTY AT SCHOOL..... (Screamingly funny.)

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.
CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

THE PERIL OF THE ORIENT.

The abiding peril of the orient is FEVER and its attendant dangers.
At the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA,
take Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills,
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and dependency—often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 12s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

(FOR LIST No. 20.) CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wantad are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS, for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL Lamps, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & Co., Bankers and Govt. Contractors, Kalbadevi Road. Installations undertaken at moderate Rates. All Materials stocked.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business &c., Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 8¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 419, care of Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, in Apollo Bunder or neighbourhood FLAT for two Englishmen, furnished or unfurnished. Reply giving particulars and rent to Box No. 791, care of The "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED Eurasian or English SHORTHAND LADY TYPIST. Apply stating salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply the Bom... Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin Office shigram, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature Office brougham.
1 Handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness.
The property of a gentleman.—
1 Pair of white Arab horses, 14-2 giving in single and double harness quite.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clarke house, Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without armchairs, sideboard dumbwaiters, drawing-room chairs, one upright cottage piano by Justice Browne, London, one set Encyclopædia Britannica, ornaments, cabinets, carpets, History of Famous Literature, set of the Historian History of the world, a small Billiard table, bookcases, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, ebentwood chairs, office tables, book presses, one lot of books, one rubber-tyred C. Spring Victoria, one dogcart, and a waler horse, etc., etc., the property of R. Maidment, Esq., Assistant Collector of Customs.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Property at Mahim.

Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 10th February next, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), on the premises, by order of the Transferee of a mortgage bearing date the 13th day of April 1910, and on account and at the risk of Anna Domingo Miranda and Dominic Francis Miranda, the mortgagors, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure containing by admeasurement 9,605 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 290-214, New Nos. 3982, 3884, Old Survey No. 347, New Survey No. 1470, together with the tenements and building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G Ward No. 4326, 4327, 4328, 4329 and 4330, Street Nos. 686, 687, 688, 689 and 690, all which are situated on the east side of the Portuguese Church Road, at Mahim, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Portuguese Church Road, on the west by public passage, on the north by the property of Anna Alerico and Domingos Valles, and on the south by a public tank.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., at their office, at 57, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE by order of High Court of cloth shops with Buildings, at Shaik Memon Street, Cloth shops with Building, at Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, and shops with Buildings at Banian Row, near Pydhowni.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 642 of 1912.

Zulikhabai, widow.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Mariambai, widow and others ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Khan Saheb Abba Haji Mahomed and Mr. Ebrahim Haji Mahomed, the Receivers appointed by the Decree in the above suit bearing date the 5th day of October, 1912, Messrs Bennett & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable properties on the premises on the day and at the time mentioned under each Lot.

LOT NO. 1.

To be sold on Thursday, the 13th day of February, 1913, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement (225) two hundred and twenty-five square yards, be the same, more or less, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, together with the shops attached thereto and assessed by the Municipality Under Old Nos. 379, and 379-A, New Ward No. C 111 and 112, Street Nos. 41-1, and by the Collector of quit and ground rent under Collectors Old Nos. 95 and 95, and New No. 6029, Old Survey Nos. 1084 and 1085, and New Survey No. 1850, the quit and ground rent payable in respect of the land to the Collector of Land Revenue was redeemed on payment by the Vendors on 11th April, 1911, and which said premises are situated at Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the east by a sweepers passage, on the west by Shaik Memon Street, on the north by the property formerly of Haiderali Kassambhai and now of Hoptoola Shaik Adam, and on the south by the property formerly of the late Mr. Maneckji Nusserwanji Petit and now of Mr. Mahomedali Rowji.

Lot No. 2.

To be sold on FRIDAY, the 14th day of February, 1913, at 4-30 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenament shops and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Parel Road outside the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of ground and premises contain by admeasurement (179) one hundred and seventy-nine square yards or thereabouts, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 30 of Pension, and that of tax under No. 27, Old Survey No. 1577, and New Survey No. 1086, the ground rent payable to the Collector of Land Revenue was redeemed on 11th April, 1911, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the south by the house of Parsi Nanabhai, on or towards the east by public Parel Road, and on or towards the west by the sweepers passage.

Lot No. 3.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1913, at 4-30 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages and tenements and shops built thereon situate, lying and being at Banian Row, containing by admeasurements (189) one hundred and eighty-nine square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and assessed by Municipality of Bombay under Ward C. No. 6289, Street Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, and by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 24, and 1060 and New No 7349, Old Survey No 2118, and New Survey No 2-1262, the ground rent in respect thereof payable to the Collector of Land Revenue was redeemed on the 11th day of April, 1911, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the east partly by the property now or late of Narayen Gopinath and partly by the property now or late of Karishnarao Gopinath, on the west by the house of Thucker Hemraj Luckhoo, on the south partly by the common passage of properties lately belonging to Hiraji Narayen, Krishna and Ramchander Gopinath and partly by the property now or late of Krishnarao Gopinath, and on the north by the Banian Row.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors for the said Receivers, at No 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1913.

BRASSO
THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, JAN. 21.] BOMBAY, JAN. 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 1-8	7-8	
3 do. Rentes ...	89 1-4	1-4	
4½ do. Sterling Loan ...	90 1-2		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities...	63 3-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	29		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	29 1-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	63 1-8		1-8
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25·19 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·47 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-2	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5		since
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 11-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 5-16		1-16
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 3-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	4 1-4		1-4

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by absence of buying orders.

Bar Gold, ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Fair demand.
Futures	Steady
Manchester	Quiet with a fair enquiry
Total Sales	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	800 "
Imports	... 44,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6 71-64
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9·75 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June
6·46 +05	6 45 +04	6·44 +04	6·43 +05	6·41 +04

1914

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Jan.-Feb.
6·39 +05	6·38 +06	6·27 +03	6·12 +04	6·01 +04

New York 11 a.m., March 12·09 May. 11·91.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·13 May. 11·93
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·07 May. 12·15

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	36,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	67,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	21,000
Exports to Continent ...	14,000
Spot Cotton ...	12·90 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 12·14+24 | Futures—Month of May. 12·96+19 | Advanced on spinner's reported to be bidding more freely and on favorable cables.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 5-16 unchgd
Futures month of Mar. ...	12·13+16
Futures month of May. ...	12·13+18
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Firm

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet—Prices unchgd

Tone Cloths ...	Market quiet
Weft American "54" ...	12
Weft Egyptian "80" ...	18 1-2
Tone—Yarn—Market Quiet.	
Weft Egyptian "32" ...	12 1-2
Twist "32" W T C...	10 7-16
Twist "32" B ...	10 7-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ...	13 10 1-2
Twist "36" W T C...	10 11-16
Twist "36" B ...	11 1-8
Twist "42" ...	12 3-8
Twist American "60" ...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian "60" ...	17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80" ...	22

Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Real Hessing... 7 9

" " 44 in. by 39 yds 4 ply 13·8 lbs 8 6

White Nainsooks 28 in. by 13 yds 16 by 13 to 15-15 Range 3 0 3-4

" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends 2 4

" Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500 ... 12 9 1-4

40s Bazner Mill Twist ...	11 1-4
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	11 1-8

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool... 6 23-32

Buyers or Sellers ...	Nominal.
Months	Apr.-May.

Water	Twist	American	30s.	10 3-4 pence.
"	"	"	40s.	10 5-8 "
Mule	"	"	40s.	11 1-4 "
"	"	"	50s.	13 1-8 "
"	"	"	60s.	15 "
"	"	Egyptian	40s.	.....
"	"	"	50s.	.....
"	"	"	60s.	.....

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months— ...	... .
Do. Name of Ports— ...	... .
Wheat White Karachi ...	... 39 3-4—1-4
Do. Months ...	Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	... 39 3-8—1-4
Do Months— ...	Jan.-Feb.—London—Sellers

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 1,760,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Barlette Russo—62 1-2lb ...	Unchanged.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Australian Wheat— ...	... Unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	... 50 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	... .
Brown Cawnpore	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	... .

Tone—Steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 47 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—	... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	... 44 3+3d
Do. Months— ...	... April-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers - Firm	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	42-4-1-4
Do. Months—	... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers	

JOTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £7 1 3+0 1 3
Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Done and Sellers—Firm

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 13 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... .. ... 4s 5 3-4 unchgd
Jan.-Feb.—Done—Steady.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ...£ 68 3-4 unchgd
Copper Braziers ... £ 83 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... £ 7 1-4

FREIGHTS—
Goals.—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 13-6 Nominal.

ARRIVALS:—
" Harpet den" "Nordfarer,"

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Nothing much doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12s 6 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Inactive.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 8 3-4+1-4 1-1d
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers
9 11—1-4—Oct-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Practically nothing doing.
S A 1 & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 9 3-4+1 1-2d
Months of Shipments ... Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier. Very little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12+1 1-2d.
Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos 10×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 11 —June—Value.
Do. 10 6—July.-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 11 1 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 10 7 1-2—July.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 12 —June—Value.
Do. 11 10 1-2—July.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 1 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 12 1-2—July.-Dec.—Value.

General Tone—Higher prices asked but very little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [22ND JAN., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
19 Bundles Sova and Rupees...	Rs. 25,500 46,800	Busreh do	Comptoir National do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th Jan., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	62	72,320
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	68	84,756

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady with T. T. available at 1s. 4 3-32d., but with a good enquiry the rate has since gone off. There are still few private bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 3-32
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...151 1-2
Shanghai "	...210
Japan "	...148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 95 1-16 for cash and the near settlement and remained steady during the day with a moderate business passing. For the second settlement the rate has kept 1-8 to 3-16 higher.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 1 0	
1st Settlement ...	" 95 1 0	
2nd " ...	" 95 3 0	to 95 4 0

BULLION :—

Yesterday ready bar silver in London closed 1-16 lower at 29, but the forward rate was unchanged at 29 1 8. New York was 1-8 down at 63. The local market at 72 9-16 Ex. duty for the first settlement and declined to 72 5-16. A moderate business has been done, and rates for all deliveries close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	23 15 0
Australian " ...	... "	23 15 0
Sovereigns ...	... "	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... "	72 3 0
1st Settlement ...	... "	72 5 0
2nd Settlement ...	... "	73 13 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... "	81 9 0
1st Settlement ...	... "	81 11 0
2nd Settlement ...	... "	82 3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Yesterday there was an improvement in the American markets, futures in New York closing 24 and 19 points higher, and in New Orleans 16 and 18 points higher. The decline has been checked, and though we may see fluctuations, we think Monday's prices in America will prove to have been very near the bottom of the market. The local market opened steadier with good Broach quoted Rs 313. The January settlements are now occupying chief attention, but business for March delivery is also being done to a moderate extent in fine Khamgaon Akola and fine Broach. The latter is also in demand for April delivery. Rates have improved during the day and business in good Broach was done at Colaba at Rs. 316, other prices being higher in proportion.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	327 March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	316 1-2 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat,,		330 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	... "	327-8 "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	... "	324 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon,,		320 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	... "	311 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... "	289 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... "	280 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... "	273 "
F. G. H. G. Benares ...	... "	263 Jan.
Sawginned Dharwar ...	... "	322 Apl.-May.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	... Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	... 28,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6 53 +07	6·52 +07	6·51 +07
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June.-July.
6·50 +07	6·48 +07	6·45 +06
July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·42 +03	6·33 +07	6 19 +07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The tone of the market is again steadier.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 13 6 B T.
Apl-May ... ... " 8 12 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi Apl-May ... ...Rs. 8 5 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... " 7 9 0 B T
Yellow " " ... " 8 1 0 "

JINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Firm.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 59 8 0
Mimbara ... ... " 61 8 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 49 0 0
Red Khandwa ... ... " 54 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 12 12 0 B T

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Firm.
We quote :—
Bold ... ... Rs. 48 8 0
Small ... ... " 47 4 0

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 7 0 R T
White Delhi Apl.-May ... " 5 8 9 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,705
Bank of India	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	94
Indian Specie	70 1-4

MILLS.

David	497 1-2
Kohinoor	807 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,185
New Great Eastern	265
Standard	1,405
Sun Mill	135

PRESS.

New Mofussil	847 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	185
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	181
Bombay S N Ordy	265
Colaba Land and Mill	1,532 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	577 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., yesterday :—

Cotton	23,719 bales.
Wheat	19,796 owts.
Linseed	1,286 "
Rapeseed	10 "
Gingellyseed	18,574 "
Poppyseed	102 "
Groundnuts...	13 686 "
Castorseed	6,579 "
Rice	5,596 "
Myrabollams.	18,315 "
Cottonseed	71,271 "
Mowrasee	232 "
Gram	10,114 "
Joowar	4,073 "
Maize	78 "
Barley	795 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	36,000	Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	21,000	do.
Exports to Continent	14,000	do.
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·90	
Future Cotton at New York—Mar..	12·14+24	
Future Cotton at New York—May...	11·96+19	
Do. closing Tone of Market.—	Steady	
Spot closing tone—Steady—Futures closing tone—	Firm	

General Tone Market opened:—
Steady and advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and on favorable cables.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	12 5-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.	12·13+16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.	12·13+18
Futures closing tone—Firm	

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened
for spot ... ...Steady and closed —Quiet but steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Quiet but steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... do.

Total Day's Sales	8,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export	800 do
Total Sales of Surat	.....
Total Day's Imports	44,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ...	5 1-2
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F. ...	5 9-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	9 3-4
Good Bhownuggur	6 1 8d.
Good Bengal	5 10·16d.
F. G. Bengal	5 12·16d.
Fine Bengal	5 14·16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ...	6 3-16d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ...	6 20-32d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 1-8
40's Mule Twist (Baunermills) ...	11 1-4
Weft 54 American...	12 5-16
Weft 80 Egyptian	17 1-4
Weft 32's do	14
Twist 36 do	11
Twist 42 do	12 1-4
Twist American 60	16 1-4
Twist Egyptian 60	17 5-8
Twist Egyptian 80	20 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns	Firm
Tone of Coarse Yarns	do
Mid American at Liverpool... ...	6·71+3
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.	
Jan.-Feb.	6·46+5
Feb.-Mar.	6·45+4
Mar.-Apr.	6·44+4
Apr.-May	6·43+5
May-June	6·41+4
June-July	6·39+5
July-Aug.	6·36+5
Aug.-Sep.	6·26+5
Sept.-Oct.	6·12+3

MANCHESTER, Jan. 21.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—
Rather steady—Demand less for Shirting Dhooties and Grey Shirtings medium.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms
(per 410 lbs)...Apl.-May—Ldn.—44 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—49 Sellers
Do. La Plata...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—41 9 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close } Strong
Do. Tendency of the Market } do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Jan.—£24 0-0 Sellers
do ...Mar.-Apr.—£23-10-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady

Poppyseed Canal...Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp 72 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp 50 6 "
Do. Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. exship...Jan.-Feb—Antwerp— Nomi
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Jan.-Feb—Antwerp— Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Cotton seed, Bombay parcels ... Jan.-Feb.—Hall - £7-1-3— "
Do. Tone of Market at Close... ... Firm
Gingelly seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Jan.-Feb.—London ..... "
Wheat. Choice white Karachi ...Jan.-Feb.—London—39 10 1-2 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 422 lbs.) —Jan.-Feb.—London 39 7 1-2 "
Do. Club No. 2 Jan.-Feb.—London—39 10 1-2 "
Do. Choice white Delhi ... Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at Close ... Quiet
Do. South Australian ... No sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs ... do
Do. Red Graded American per central Mar.— ... 7 5 1-8
LONDON, Jan. 21.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 5 1-4 —Sellers
German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Feb.—9 6 —Sellers
" Closing Tone of Market Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Jan.-Feb.— 12 6 —Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.— 12 7 1-2—Sellers
German Closing Tone Market ... ... Steady
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India Jan.-Feb.—12 5 3-4 —Sellers
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India ...Feb-Mar.—12 5 3-4 —Sellers
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
Mauritius Crystals...Jan.— 12 — "
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Jan.-Feb—13 6 — "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Feb.-Mar.—13 7 1-2 — "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.—Steady.
LONDON, Jan. 21.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)
C. I. F. Calcutta ... Jan.-Feb.—12—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)
C. I. F. Calcutta ... July-Dec.—10 6 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)
Bombay or Karachi ... Jan.-Feb.—12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17)
Bombay or Karachi July-Dec.—10 8 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Jan.-Feb.—13 5 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July-Dec.—11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Jan.-Feb.—13 7
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi —July-Dec.—11 11 1-4
Closing Tone of Market ... } Quiet
Special Feature ... ... } with little doing
LONDON, Jan. 21.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	29
Silver 2 months	29 1-8
" Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet
" Tendency, etc, of the Market—	With little doing
Rentes 3 per cent ...	...£ 89 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	...£ 75 1-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent	...£ 90 5-8
Sterling loan ...	...£ 90 5-8
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	...£ 77 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	...£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz ...	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—	Firm
Closing "	... do
Bank of England Rate of Discount is	5 per cent
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight.	1 3 29-32
London at Paris Fes	25·19 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks ...	20·47 1-2
New York (Demand Bills) dols ...	4 87 1-2
Interest day to day loans ...	3 3-8
" 7 days Market loans ...	3 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight.	4 5-8
" " " 6 " "	4 3-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 1-8
6 "	5

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Jan.-Feb.—4 5 1-2 Sellers
General Tone of Market ... ... Quiet

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Tone of Market	Steady

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Futures.	Latest closing	To-days opening.
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·46	6·53
Feb-Mar. ...	6·45	6·52
Mar-Apl. ...	6·44	6·51
Apl.-May ...	6·43	6·50
May-June ...	6·41	6·48
June-July ...	6·39	6·46
July-Aug. ...	6·36	6·43
Aug.-Sept, ...	6·26	6·33
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·12	6·19

Prices at 10-5 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—3 bales silk waste and 5 cases condiments, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Salomon Bros; 4,700 bales cottonseed, A. Khemp, 20 bales gunny cuttings and 50 bales stone powder, P A Kulkarni, 50 bales cotton 150 bales cotton waste, 147 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—228 cwts bonemeal, Hollinghurst and Co; 112 cwts rubber, A H A Shawalla 1 bale carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 17 bales hides V Ismail and Co; 45 cwts bees wax N Kassum, 6 pots rosa oil M Jafferbhoy, 3 cases wool, B J Bhamgara.

FOR NEWYORK.

Raksia s—52 bales cotton waste, Solomon Bros; 10 cases ganja, M Jafferbhoy; 30 cwts products, A C Koler, 150 cwts gums, G Sojpal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Roxburg s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, G Bhimji.

Merton Hall s—170 bales cottonfly, K Vishram and Co; 9 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—2,208 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Lindsay s—800 cwts Buffalo horns, E Mahomed 2,001 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts barley, 3,999 cwts groundnuts, 999 teelseed, 2,000 cwts linseed. 1,318 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 cwts mustardseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros. 2,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—280 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,000 cwts bonepieces, Croft Mody and Co; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 3.57 1-2 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co.

Lord Ormonde s—100 tons manganeseore, The S Syndicate Ltd.

Ellaline s—2,500 tons manganeseore, J Finlay and Co; Ltd.

FOR GENOA.

Roxburg s—202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 304 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gastein s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

Cleopatra s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,429 cwts sinews, J Lingstone and Co; 1,380 cwts teelseed and 360 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Cleopatra s —220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

leopatra s—10 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—80 cwts dreyfruit, J Permanand and Co; 125 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—500 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

Wakasa Maru s—32 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kintail s—600 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, G Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla; 300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

HarunasamMaru s—100 bales cotton, M H Didashte 2 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla 2 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla; 50 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 850 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 3350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

Wakasa Maru's—17 bales cotton, M B Kaisha,

Banca s—200 bales cotton M M Esabhoy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MANSFIELD—January 16, at Calcutta, the wife of Gilbert Mansfield, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Indian Cotton Company and New Berar Company, Ordinary General Meetings. Churchgate-street, 3-30 and 3-45 respectively.

Corporation, 3 30 p.m.

Mr. Daniel Jones's Lecture on "Spelling Reform, Sir Mangaldas's House, 6-15 p.m.

Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst-road.

Alhambra Cinematograph, junction of Parel and Sandhurst roads.

"Maidanis," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

Parasbramrao's Circus near Paul Gully, 9-30 p.m.

Willison's Tented Shows at "Maidania," 9 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim: "Affectation in dress always misses the end it aims at, and raises contempt instead of admiration."—Steele.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "China," with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-1.
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mamuat Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T.-W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March... ...Arabia ...Larry Buck
Overture... ...La Reine d'un Jour..Adam
Fa Intermezzo...Liebestraume...F. von Blon
Serenade...Sizilietta...F. von Blon
Grand Selection...Il Trovatore...Verdi
Valse ...Beautiful Danube...Strauss
Selection ...Gipsy Love...F. Lehar
Galop...Champagne ...Schirtel

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per s.s. "Konig" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant, instead of on 22nd instant as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Seychelles Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra s.s. "Palomcotta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. on Friday the 24th idstant instead of at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, begs to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of the following donations during the year 1912 :—Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, J.P., from the charity funds of the late Mr. Ardaseer Hormasjee Wadia of Lowjee Castle, Parel, Rs. 500 (Endowment Fund); H. H. the Raja of Dewas, K.C.S.I. (Senior Branch), Rs. 200; Damoderdas Tapidas Charitable Fund, Rs. 175; H. E. the Right Hon. Lord Sydenham, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (Governor of Bombay), Rs. 100; Mr. Ratan Tata, in sacred memory of Dr. Cowas C. Lalcaca on the 3rd anniversary of his death 30th June 1912, A Friend, Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsetjee Hiralal & Co. Trustees of the Estate of the late Sheth Madhowjee Chaturbhuj, deceased, and the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E. each Rs. 50; Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.

FOR
Strength and Blood use the pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies.

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

	Per Bottle Rs. a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 14
" Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 8
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 11
Malvasia, White	2 15
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
" " White do do	3 12
Port Wine, White old dry	2 0
Port Wine, Red	2 0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 4
TABLE WINES	
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1 10
Demestica, Vin de table. Red	1 13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2 0
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2 15
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 11
Demestica, Vin de table, White	2 0
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5 8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 12
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 9
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4 8
" 1895 (two crown)	5 8
" 1890 (Princes)	7 0
" 1887 (Royal)	7 8

SOLE IMPORTERS
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
20 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Whitgift, 2,842 tons, Captain C Coltar, arrived in harbour on Wenesday from Cardiff 21st December with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels, 2,438 tons, Captain T Bellow arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Hamburg 14th December, via Antwerp and Algiers, with a general cargo. She experienced stormy weather in the Bay of Biscay.

The steamer Zoroaster, 2,239 tons. Captain F Wickham, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcuttas, 10th January with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced heavy rain at N E coast of Ceylon.

The steamer Amatonga, 2,093 tons Captain W Wooster arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Delagoa Bay 4th January with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Ben Cruacha 1978 tons, Captain W. Harley sailed on Wednesday for Portsaid for order and Mostyn Deep with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Marunfels 3509 tons Captain W. Stephens sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with the same buttom cargo.

The B.I.S.N. Company's steamer Kasara 504 tons Captain C. King will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi etc. a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bankura, 1904 tons, Captain T. Waytehead will sail to-day for the Persian Golf via Karachi etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Urlana, (chartred by Government), 3383 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt left Bombay for Rangoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain H. Manley arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer..Capt R A Nugento.....R N Flagship
H M S Alert ....Comdr H C Somerville .....Sloop
H M S Sphinx ....Comdr Geo J Todd .....Spl Ser Sc

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JAN. 22.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Wakasa Maru	3923	Nielsen	..25-1...	N Y Kaisha	
B Chanda	3,951	Canningham	....Ant	..25.....	
C&R Basoon	2763	Boxhall	....Kochi	...28-1...	
					J F & Co
F Bakala	3660	Smith	....Philadelphia		
					W & A G & Co
D&E Clan Maclachlan	3003	Rodges	...Tuticorin	.. 31-1	
					Finlay & Co
K Caithness	2442	Ridland	...Port Said	...31-1...	
					W & A Graham & Co
M Devanha	4785	Hickey	...Shanghai	..29-1-13...	
N Iskra	2655	Miljara	....Servola	...22-1...	
					S Smith & Co
O Kintail	2,252	Saunders	23-1	..P M & Co	
P Assertarm	3,153	Masellas	....Kochi	...25-1...	
					W & A G & Co
Q Harunasan Maru	1815	Nagatsan	...Kobe	...26-1...	
					M B Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Banca	3794	Potter	24-1	P & O Co
3 Palamcotta	2207	Stockwell		M M & Co
4 Koing	3176	Caltzein	..24-1	A Strandes & Co
5 Merton Hall	2773	Field		K Nixon & Co
7 Cleopatra	3129	Chersch	....Trieste	...1-2...
				A Lloyd
8 Roxburg	2926	Harrison	....Genoa	...25-1...
				Morison & Co
9 City of Birmingham	4833	Mayall	Karachi	..25-1
				Killick N & Co
10 & 11 Delta	4730	Martin	...Shanghai	...12-2...
				P & O S N Co
12&13 Arabia	4093	Palmer	...London	...P & O Co
14 Kasara	605	King	....Busreh	....23-1...
				M M & Co
15 Gastein	2361	Mariglia	...Trieste	....25-1...
				A L S N Co
Off N				
Canara	3,889	Phillips		M M & Co
				M W D D
Hoscinci	993	Richardson	...NF	...N F...B P S NCo
				H W P D
Indravati	513	Ismail		Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
21	Zoroaster	Wickha m	Calcutta, Jan 10
	Amatonga	Wooster	D'goa Bay, Jan 4
22	Whitgift	Coltar	Cardiff, Dec 21
	Weissenfels	Betten	Hamburg Dec14
	Dwarka	Manley	Karachi, Jan 20

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Ben Cruacha	Harley	Portsaid etc
	Urlana (H T)	Pratt	Rangoon
	Marienfels	Stephens	Calcutta
	Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained portclearances on Wednesday :—
Steamer Bankua, Whytehead for Persian Gulf
" Kasara, King for Persian Gulf etc.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—
Steamer Saigon Maru for Kobe etc.
" Errington Court (to arrive) for Antwerp etc
" Australian (to arrive) for Noumea etc
" Eillalina (to arrive) for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. "Chupra" arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

The Societa' Nazionale de Servizi Marittimi Co's. s.s. "Sicilia" from Bombay left Aden for Suez and Genoa on the 21st instant. The same Company's steamer "Ischia" from Singapore for Kobe on the 21st instant.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
White Osmelia 125° (in tins.)	4 3 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 3 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. EGGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

PLEASE NOTE
1913 YEAR'S
CALENDARS
CAN BE HAD
at London Market Prices.

WE hold a large Stock of newly arrived CALENDARS of handsome mounts in different colours and styles, with various CHARMING PICTURES, suitable for Insurance Co.'s, Firms, Brokers and Merchants in any line having their own, or firm's name printed on them, as advertisement, at exceptionally LOW PRICES.
Price List will be forwarded on application.

NATIONAL PRINTING PRESS,
31, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

THE
NOISELESS
NAPIER,
THE PROVED BEST CAR.

"TATLER," 13th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars :
"The acme of perfection of design and finish."
'BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars :
"It is a wise policy that leaves the cheap vehicles to fight out their own situation and develop a distinct type of car, in which price is subservient to the requirements of high grade."
With the British instinct for good work Messrs. D Napier & Sons have, from the first, devoted all their attention to manufacturing real good cars. They have made quality paramount to all considerations.
To the motorist or would-be motorist of restricted means, we would remind them that it is the upkeep expenditure on a car which has to be considered and which really hurts. So do not forget that cars turned out purely "at a price" are not the most economical. NAPIER means proved economy in upkeep and a car obtainable at a moderate price, the special feature being
LOW PETROL CONSUMPTION ;
LOW LUBRICATION COST ;
LOW COST OF TYRES ;
NO COST FOR REPAIRS.
All intelligent motorists appreciate these points.
If you regard motoring as the nearest approach to Heaven on earth, the luxurious NAPIER will even more than demonstrate such an idea.
We will be pleased to give demonstrations to any prospective purchaser on application to
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
THE SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 23rd Jan. 1913.

INDIA UNDER DUAL GOVERNMENT.

THE recent article in the *Times*, to which our London correspondent drew attention and supplemented with some interesting particulars, reflects the Indian view that the personnel of the office of the Secretary of State should come under enquiry, and that there should also be a clearer definition of the powers of the most absolute Minister in the British Cabinet. These points have been discussed periodically for many years past, but some of them will come before Parliament for the first time in the full dress debate which is to occur as a consequence of the Premier's promise to the leader of the Opposition to give a day for their consideration. The proposal of the *Times* for the appointment of a commission of enquiry is made *a propos* of the recent Parliamentary excursion into the realms of India Office finance, as an addendum to which it is now suggested that there should be a public investigation into a situation that has remained practically untouched since the passing of the Act of '58. Quoth our Great London contemporary, whose devotion to Indian interests is both traditional and valuable, "when the Civil officials of every other great department in England and India are undergoing examination, we see no reason why the India Office should claim exemption, and in support of a declaration which certainly coincides with Oriental opinion, it arrays a number of points requiring elucidation, amongst which is the constitution and power of the Secretary of State's Council. It is no secret that the trend of policy in recent years has been towards the supersession of this important advisory body by those who conduct the Home affairs of India, and the *Times*' view is that it should either be abolished or restored to the position it once occupied as an auxiliary and consultative factor in the control legalised by the Act of the fifties. There are, of course, strong and obvious reasons for its retention, which we need not pause to discuss, for its disapproval would convert the Secretary of State into a more eminent autocrat than he is at present, and that is an evolution which no one desires to witness. Some of the points for enquiry moved by the *Times* would touch the privileges of the principal personage at Whitchall, but to make the investigation complete it would include a survey of his relations with the Government of India, and possibly the curtailing of ambitions which have sought to make the Governor-Generalship an agency for the impositions of Home commands.

In these respects it is surmised by other critics of the situation that it may be necessary to modify the power given to the Secretary of State of over-riding the advice of his Council in matters which could be more satisfactorily decided in unison, as a minister who uses his prerogatives in an arbitrary manner, whether for political and party reasons, or in the injudicious distribution of patronage, is clearly out of touch with interests he should safe-guard. Recent history yields a number of examples in both points and furnishes additional reasons for not exempting him from any enquiry that may be resolved upon as a consequence of next month's debate. Besides being the ultimate authority, responsible to Parliament, in all propositions submitted to the Home Government for decision, he has the power of transmitting orders to every official in India, including the Governor-General, and it may be remembered that during Lord Minto's regime we had some striking instances of this dual form of control and of the results it produced. The present trend of official policy in India is towards self-government under the modified conditions suitable to peoples who had not yet qualified for the concessions given to the other units of the Empire, hence the concentration of supremacy in the hands of one individual is so opposed to present-day constitutional theories that it is puzzling to account for it until we search the pages of history for an explanation. The legislative intervention of the Home Government in Indian affairs dates from 1773, when the first Regulating Act was passed. This ordinance did not lessen the Company's political and administrative prerogatives in any material degree, but eleven years afterwards it was followed by a measure which transferred a large proportion of executive power to the Board of Control, the body who came into existence under Pitt's Act of 1784. The reasons for these changes and the decision to place India under Parliamentary supervision are to be found in the quarrels between Hastings and his Council, which eventually led to his memorable impeachment and acquittal. The Company had then embarked on the process of empire building, and it was apparent that if these ambitions were to succeed, the Home Government would have to become the predominent partner, hence the evolution of the Board of Control, the lineal ancestor of the modern Secretary of State. As originally constituted, it was composed of a body of Privy Councillors, presided over by a Cabinet Minister, with powers of intervention not generally understood, because all orders and decisions were transmitted to India by the Court of Directors, who were in reality the automatic spokesmen of the Board. We need not recite the functions of the latter because they are all reproduced in the attributes of the present Chief at Whitehall, who has inherited the whole of them. A is consequently the greatest magnate in the Indian constitution, although even he, as denoted by recent occurrences, must submit to Parliamentary inquisition when his procedure appears to call for it.

But from 1841 onwards, the Board lapsed into a moribund body because vacancies in its membership were unfilled, and from that date until the transfer of India to the Crown, seventeen years afterwards, the President wielded all its powers personally as he had no colleagues to advise or control him. The results of this curious situation have never been fully expounded in contemporary histories, but we were destined to inhert them when the first draft of the Bill at the end of the fifties made its appearance in Parliament, for it contemplated the transfer to the new Secretary of State—aided by a Council—of all the immense privileges centred in the previous seventeen years in the President of the Board of Control. The discussion in the House was prolonged until both parties grew tired of it, and the eventual shape of the Act of 1858 might have been different if politicians had given more earnest attention to its desires, while it has always been regarded as an inconclusive and unsatisfactory piece of legislation. It has, however, remained untouched on the national book of statutes, and we have consequently to-day a Secretary of State, who is a lineal survival of the Regulating Act of 1784, with such modifications as may be imposed by a Council whose consultative functions are largely ignored. Hence we seem to be drifting back to the era when there was a President but no Board of Control. Since the passing of the measure of fifty-four years ago which recognised the Secretary of State as no legal heir of his predecessors, there have been many examples of the application of his autocracy with baneful results to Indian interests, while some are too recent to have been forgotten ; but considered collectively, they make a formidable indictment against the continuance of the present system, which is an archaic remainder of methods long since eliminated from other forms of British administration. Hence if next month's debate is to eventuate in the Commission of Enquiry suggested by the *Times*, the Secretary of State as well as the India Office should come under the investigation, and besides other testimony of which there would be no lack, the five ex-Viceroys who have reached the reposeful haven of the Upper Chamber might be invited to relate their experiences of dual Government, with the Whitehall magnate as the predominant partner.

AMERICAN WATERWAYS. Public-spirited men in the United States have wakened up to the fact that the nation wastes too much time on politics and that as a consequence progress is impeded. Some of them are engaged in an attempt to rouse their compatriots to a sense of responsibility and then to activity. As an illustration of this awakening comes an article in the "Century" by Mr. Hubert Bruce Fuller with a foreword by the Hon. Theodore E. Burton, in which the former shows how politics have kept the States behind other countries in river transportation and then throws out some practical suggestions for a new policy. Mr. Burton declares that the waterway development of the United States is far inferior to that of the leading nations of Europe, notably Belgium, France and Germany, whose conditions are more favourable to waterway transportation on inland streams. The unscientific methods adopted in regard to river and harbour improvements in the States are greatly responsible for, piecemeal appropriations are made and according to Mr. Fuller, of over half a billion dollars, devoted to improving rivers and harbour in the States, the greater part has been thrown away. This he says is due to the attitude of politicians, who are less interested in waterway development than in the distribution of public money in their own congressional bailiwicks. This is said to have been done by methods which are monstrous. "The amount to be appropriated in any one year for our rivers and harbours is first decided upon. This then becomes a fund upon which members of Congress may draw to aid in their campaigns for re-election ; that is to say, it is distributed not in accordance with the needs of the country, but rather according to the demands of congressmen who wish to cajole their constituents by the improvements of local streams, however worthless." Mr. Fuller quotes a number of remarkable examples which led Senator Tillman to declare that "the whole scheme of river improvement is a humbug and a steal." The result has been pronounced ludicrous and shameful. Money has been wasted on creeks and streams far from centres of trade and without any vestige of commerce, while the great water-arteries of the country have been neglected. Yet the industrial future of the States depends upon the solution of the transportation problem, for the present system is not only inadequate for present needs but its future development cannot keep pace with the growing demands of American industrial life. When this fact is realised, we may expect to see a start made on the lines dictated by European experience, of which Mr. Fuller has made a prolonged study.

PLANS FOR A CAPITAL. We are at last given some idea of the intended appearance of the new Australian capital, Canberra, for which competitive designs were called a little while ago. These naturally are of special interest to India, which is planning her own new capital, and particular attention was attracted to a prominent design, which was notable for the advantageous manner in which the river was employed in the general scheme of the city. This was held up as an example to the town-planners at Delhi, but it is not to be accepted and it is rather curious that the scheme, which has been finally adumbrated bears in this respect a greater resemblance to Sir Bradford Leslie's conception of what the new Delhi should be. The board of skilled advisers which was recently appointed is, a London correspondent says, unable to recommend the adoption of any one of the designs, and advises approval of a plan prepared by itself, which incorporates some of the features of the purchased designs. Consequently the dominating feature of the city will be the Houses of Parliament, situated so as to command extensive views and to be prominently visible on approach from the surrounding country. Full advantage has been taken of the effect of the great natural features of the site to introduce public buildings and other architectural features, where they may be clearly viewed at convenient distances from the approaching streets and avenues. The prospect of the city from approaching railways and roads has also been kept in view. Wherever possible, the cardinal idea of securing sunlight to the city blocks by planning them at suitable angles to the meridian has been observed. Within a stone's throw of the centre of political life, space has been assigned for the vice-regal and official residences, the public offices, the university, technical and training colleges, a high school, and cathedrals and other places of worship for the different denominations. One of the most important departures from the previous designs relates to the Molonglo river, which with many twists and bends divides the capital into two parts, and in flood time flows over a considerable part of the capital area. The amended proposals obviate this by the creation in the heart of the city of a huge lake with regulating weirs. Hard by will be a stadium and a swimming bath, and close to the capital a bowling green where tired legislators, it is presumed, may spend their leisure moments. The adoption of the amended designs should result in the creation of a magnificent city.

A MAHARAJA'S TRAVELS. THE Raj Rana Bahadur Bhawani Singh of Jhalawar has just published, through Messrs. Longmans Green and Co., a copiously illustrated volume relating the experiences of his first excursion to England in 1904. "Travel pictures, the record of a European Tour," he calls it and dedicates it by permission to the King-Emperor. It is a work well worth buying, especially by Indians who contemplate visiting Europe, for it tells them where to go and how to do it. The Maharaja says that he gives his impressions to the world with considerable diffidence. He kept a diary recording the wonderful sights he saw primarily for the benefit of his people in Jhalawar whose ideas of European civilization were of the vaguest, but several of his friends, including Mr. F. H. Skrine and Major Benn of the Political Department, advised him to give it to a wider public. The advice was good, for now a remarkably fresh and readable book is easily obtainable. As regards the dedication to the King, the Maharaja explains that on such occassions as the Coronation Durbar, it is customary with Indian chiefs to offer precious gifts to the Emperor, and when he learnt that His Imperial Majesty had expressed a wish that the practice should not be observed, it occurred to him that he might be allowed to submit this work instead of the customary offering. Permission was granted and, says the Maharaja, "I have been enabled to realise an ardent desire to do something—however little it may be—for the good of my fellow-creatures." That he certainly had, for the work will afford many a half-hour's pleasant reading both to those who have travelled and those who wish to.

THE ballot held on Wednesday, in the room of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a deputy chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of Mr. W. L. Graham, of the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE estimate of the earnings of the Indian Railways for 1913-14 are likely to be framed on a more modest scale than was at first intended.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 25,000 for the promotion of popular education in this presidency.

MR. E.S. MONTAGU, during his stay at Delhi has visited the area to the south of the city, which the town planners reported upon last year, when making the lay-out for the new capital.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE VALUE OF AN OATH. I READ in a vernacular paper that a civil suit was recently tried in an up-country court, in which the plaintiff claimed a sum of about a hundred rupees from the defendant. The parties were Mahomedans. While the case was being heard, the plaintiff offered to give up his claim, if the defendant took an oath on the holy Koran, disavowing the debt. The latter accepted the challenge, and a decree was accordingly entered in his favour. Such cases are not absolutely rare in Indian courts. The claimant may propose this test for various reasons. The claim may be good, but he may not be able to substantiate it in a court of law; or as a pious and reverent man, he may give his opponent the option either of reedeming the debt or of eternal perdition by falsely declaring that he was not liable. If he chooses the latter alternative, the creditor takes this grim consolation to himself, that the man had given away his soul for a mess of pottage, and that although he was baulked of his due, the offender had condemned himself to a terrible account for his conduct, both here and hereafter. In some cases the test is declined, and the defendant elects to be judged on the merits of the case. He takes this course, either because he has a good case himself, or because he takes his chance of the glorious uncertainties of the law; very few Indians, however depraved, will be ready to submit to the ordeal of a specific oath presaging a terrible future. They will shrink from it with horror, although unfettered by it, they may tell lies without scruple. It is only a monstrosity in the world of villainy that will stake his spiritual bliss for all time for a little worldly gain in the present. Yet, strange as it may seem, Indian hawkers and shopkeepers are ready, in a general way, to swear by their religion. "Imam" and "Dharma" are constantly on their lips, they do so with a mental reservation which, they fancy, absolves them from the consequences which they should otherwise have to suffer. Armed with this safeguard, they imagine that the dart which would otherwise have proved fatal to the soul, glances off harmless and ineffectual.

THE HUME MEMORIAL. AT the meeting of the Indian National Congress, the President said, "the question of a suitable memorial to Mr. Hume was engaging the attention of prominent Congressmen." Mr. Hume died months ago, and at the rate at which they are proceeding, the memorial may take years to complete. The Congress passed a resolution deploring his death. This was inevitable. But what is not equally inevitable, in such cases, is a fund giving adequate expression to the feelings of gratitude and appreciation which are poured forth with lavish exuberance. On the death of Mr. Hume, it was decided to start a fund for a suitable memorial to him, but it is not generally known what progress, if any, has beed made by the movement. If it has not, thus far, been quite satisfactory, I should not be surprised, because such has been the fate of many other movements for honouring the dead. We are accustomed to a glaring disparity between a promise and the performance—the original flush of enthusiasm and the chilling indifference which succeeds it. A fund raised for a notability by one generation and its final disposal made, years afterwards, by another, is not, with us in India, a novel experience. It happens sometimes that by the time the accounts are finally settled and the form of the memorial decided upon, most of the working committee are also dead and gone, and the new generation which has arisen, has no personal knowledge of the local celebrity who had won applause in his own day and hour. The lapse of years is, however, an advantage in one way. It serves to eke out the total funds by the addition of interest. No Indian will desire that the movement to honour Mr. Hume should go the way of many similar undertakings. As one of the founders of the Congress and a devoted friend of India to the last, he deserves a better fate. If we fail here in our duty, or if we do not make an adequate response to the claims such Englishmen have on our gratitude, the charge sometimes made against us that we lose ourselves in words, and rarely follow them up by sustained practical endeavour, will have gained some colour of reality. An All-India memorial to Mr. Hume ought to be a grand affair. If, however, such a scheme were not possible, each province should proceed to have one of its own. Sir William Wedderburn, perhaps a greater friend of India, has undertaken to write the life of Mr. Hume, and with his wonted generosity, has announced that he will make over the profits on the sale proceeds of the book to the Congress. Here is one more act of grace on the part of Sir William which should stimulate my countrymen to perform their own part of their duty in this matter.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS. CARITABLE bequests are often allowed to lie idle for years before action is taken by the responsible parties, there is no one to ask any questions or raise objections on behalf of the public, and, indeed, the sense of responsiblity amongst the general body of trustees and executors amongst us is not as keen and enlightened, as it might be. And so it happens that many a bequest scarcely fulfils the intentions of the donour, and I am afaid that there are cases, not a few, in which the executors have been false, more or less, to their trust, while in a greater number of instances they are guilty at least of remissness. For this reason, I welcome the bill of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla for placing charities under some sort of legal control and cognizance. Bai Motlabai Wadya, the richest Parsi lady, died about fifteen years ago, leaving a sum of three lakhs for charities. Her son, the late Mr. Nowroji M. Wadya could not bring himself to give away the money, and now much curiosity has been aroused among the Parsis as to how it will be disposed of by his trustees. From the manner in which they have been administering the estate of Mr. Wadya, we may be sure that they will turn the bequest to the best possible account. I understand that they have been plied with appeals, suggestions and proposals in connection with its disposal, and some of the vernacular newspapers have also been busy advising the trustees as to the best use which they can make of the Motlabai bequest. The proposal, which commends itself most to me, is that the fund may be devoted to the promotion of education among the poorer class of Parsis. Help may be given to deserving youths in pursuit of higher or technical education, and a few students of uncommon ability may be sent abroad for the acquisition of technical and industrial knowledge. For this purpose, a scheme may be devised on lines under which the bequest of Mr. J. N. Tata is worked, requiring the beneficiaries to repay the loan advanced to them from their earnings, according to a well-regulated system of instalments.

NEGLECT OF ECONOMICS. AN economic association has been founded in Madras and the inaugural address was delivered by Sir Theodore Morison, who has made himself acquainted with the subject in relation to India. He said, "the economics of India were at present *terra incognita*—an unknown region—which had not been explored at all." This is mainly true. We Indians, have taken little pains to understand the subject well. Some of us have spoken a great deal, but few have thoroughly studied it. We have been having our industrial conferences with religious regularity, from year to year. But we content ourselves, in a great measure, with a repetition of superficial platitudes and general appeals to patriotism. The last Congress did nothing better than adopt a pious resolution, pronouncing a solemn benediction on swadeshi. Our ignorance and lack of interest may be ascribed, in part, to the absence of a regular course of scientific training from the system of Indian education. This deficiency is being supplied, and we may expect an improvement in this respect in course of time. Indeed, even now, some of us have been engaged in efforts though abortive in the main, to collect and collate information about the industrial life and possibilities of the different provinces of India. We have been groping our way to a better and more accurate knowledge of economics. I remember that an economic association was founded a few years ago in Bombay, but nothing has been heard of it since the original announcement was made. We do not know whether it still exists even in name. It has accomplished nothing, for aught we know to the contrary. I expressed my own misgivings at the time, and it would seem that I was not far wrong. As was observed by the *Bombay Gazette* a few days back, we have left the researches in our religion and literature, in our history and archæology, in our fauna and flora, to the European *savant*. We would fain leave the exploration of the economic condition of India also to the foreigner. But I am in agreement with Professor Alfred Marshall, who urges that this work should be done by Indians, and that until Indians undertook it, it would never be done at all. It is an inquiry which touches them most nearly, though it must not be forgotten that Government aid and co-opration are absolutely necessary.

DION.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Corporation, dated the 16th January 1913, from Mr. Burjor S. N. Cooper and others—Stating that the Mahim Bazar Road from its commencement near the Lady Jamsetji Road up to the Police Chowki was closed for all vehicular traffic for the last eight or ten days on account of the Mahim Fair; that the road was very narrow and quite inadequate for the local traffic, and particularly so on the occasion of the annual fair; that the stoppage of vehicular traffic gave rise to considerable inconvenience and hardship, as there were no other properly metalled crossroads from the junction of Mahim Bazar and Lady Jamsetji Roads up to Dadar Cross Road ; that they had long felt that well metalled and pucca intersecting roads were a great necessity in the locality and that the Municipality could easily turn the existing streets into pucca metalled roads at a small cost. It was further stated that the Municipality had lately widened the Mahim Bazar-Road for a small distance, but that no space is kept there for footpaths; that it is necessary that setbacks should be enforced rigidly and more space allowed for footpaths; that the projected Mahim-Matunga Road had not been commenced and that the delay causes great inconvenience. Attention was also drawn to the want of sewers on the sides of the road, owing to which great nuisance was caused in the locality, and requesting that the requirements for the convenience and health of the large number of persons residing in the locality might be attended to as early as possible.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

Consideration was also given to a letter from the the Commissioner in which it was stated that "By a Corporation Resolution an allowance of Rs. 125 per mensem was sanctioned for Mr. Thompson, Assistant 1st Engineer, as house and conveyance allowance, on account of quarters not being available for him near the Love Grove Station. This arrangement, which was only intended to be temporary pending the construction of quarters at Love Grove, had not proved to be satisfactory, since Mr. Thompson has to live at a distance and was not available for any emergent night work. It, therefore, seemed advisable to make some other arrangement. Mr. Cable, the 1st Engineer, who now occupied the bungalow at Worli rented by the Corporation, was willing to give this up and to make arrangement to live in another bungalow adjoining, if he was given a houses allowance. An allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem appeared to him to be a fair allowance. This would save Rs. 25 on the present arrangement and would have the great advantage of ensuring that both the engineers were on the spot. The sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to this arrangement in supersession of that sanctioned under Corporation Resolution of 8th August 1912 was requested. The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation to sanction the arrangement as requested by the Commissioner.

The members after disposing of the business before the meeting, retired to the Councillors' Room where they were entertained by Dr. Sukhia in honour of the appointment and election respectively of the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. O. Vincent.

The following arrivals and departures reported at Bombay are published :—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals:—Lieut. L. M. Heath, 19th Punjabis; Captain R. W. V. Bruce, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Captain W. H. V. Cameron, 1st Bn., Highland Light Infantry.

Departures:—Lieut. G. Flemming, 1st Bn., Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Captain E. G. Hamilton, 1st Bn., The Connaught Rangers.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B, C. M. G., D. S. O.,

Lieutenant J. F. Martyr, 1st Batt. The Royal Irish Rifles, is granted 60 days' privilege leave from the 18th January.

Major G. R. Webb, V.D., 1st Bn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted nine months, leave of absence out of India, with effect from 10th February or date of departure.

DEWAN OF DHRANGADRA.

Last Monday, His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra held a durbar at the Suraj Mahel to present the customary "poshak" to Rana Shri Mansinhji on his confirmation as Dewan of the State. The durbar was largely attended by officers of the State and the public, and Major C. F. Harold, Political Officer, Jhalawar Prant, and Mrs. Harold, and a deputations from Morvi and several other States took part in the proceedings.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

GOVERNMENT FACED WITH A CRISIS.

"Unprecedented Intriguing" Begun.

KEEN ATTACKING SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 22.

A crowded meeting took place at Queen's Hall last night, to protest against Women's Suffrage. It was attended by Liberal and Unionist Members of Parliament, and other prominent people.

Lord Curzon, who presided, declared himself as undeviatingly hostile to female suffrage.

Mr. Hobhouse, supporting Lord Curzon, maintained that the majority of women were anti-suffragists.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward argued that women with the vote would only be raw material for the political purposes of men.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

There is unprecedented intriguing in connection with the female suffrage amendment to the Franchise Bill. Though the liberal papers generally are not so pessimistic as the *Daily Chronicle*, which discribes the situation as the most menacing confronting the Government, they are unanimous in urging the Radicals to be cautious and remember that it is no party question, and not to talk of resignations.

Sir Edward Grey's amendment, which Mr. Lyttelton will move and Sir Edward Grey support, merely substitutes the word "person" for the words "male person." There is a general belief that it will pass, but it is not thought likely that the House will adopt the consequential amendments, namely, those to be moved by the Labour Member, Mr. Henderson, in favour of universal adult suffrage, enfranchising ten million women, by Mr. Dickinson, enfranchising six million women householders and married women, and by Mr. Lyttelton, enfranchising a million municipal voters. It is considered, however, that Mr. Dickinson's has the most chance of being adopted.

Should Sir Edward Grey's amendment alone be carried, the Courts may have to decide the meaning of the word "person," which the House of Lords in 1908 defined as meaning "male."

There are rumours that some Ministers will resign, whatever the decision of the House of Commons may be. Some Radicals suggest dropping the Bill and proceeding with the Plural Voting Bill only.

Mr. Balfour, speaking in the City, vehemently denounced the Government's Franchise Bill. He said their idiotic proposition was based on the idea that where man rests is his true home, and, where he works, therewith he has no connection (laughter). The Bill would disfranchise the City of London, which had steadily grown with the Empire (cheers). Mr. Balfour dwelt on the City's vast importance from the imperial point of view, with regard to finance, and also in the world of international commerce, and yet the Government would make the rights of the city and its weight in the councils of the Empire vanish, while introducing forty-two representatives of newly-constituted Ireland to vote on English and Scottish affairs.

Lord Rothschild said the Bill would reduce a great constituency to a very small one of caretakers and back messengers, and if women voted, of charwomen.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that he hoped to conclude the Disestablishment and Franchise Bills by the 12th February, and he thought they should also carry the Trades Union and Railway Bills, the latter in fulfilment of the pledge made to the Companies during the railway strike. He suggested that these bills should be taken after 10-30 p.m., when the guillotine had fallen. It would then be possible for the House to rise from the 19th February till the 13th March. If the suggestion were not adopted, the session would be prolonged.

Mr. Bonar Law vigorously opposed the proposal.

B. I. FLEET ADDITION.

Melbourne Company's Five Steamers.

(Delayed in transmission.)

LONDON, JAN. 21.

It is announced that the British India Steam Navigation Company has acquired the fleet of Messrs. Archibasld Currie and Co. of Melbourne, consisting of five modern steamers of the total tonnage of 22,090.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, JAN. 21.

The new French Cabinet has been constituted as follows:—M. Briand, Premier and Minister of the Interior; M. Jonnart, Foreign Minister; M. Baudin, Minister of Marine; M. Etienne, Minister of War; M. Guisthau, Minister of Commerce; M. Jean Morel, Minister for the Colonies; M. Klotz, Minister of Finance and M. Barthou, Minister of Justice.

FLINT BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The by-election in the Flint Burghs, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Summers, has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Parry, (Liberal).....	2152
Mr. Roberts (Unionist).....	1941
Liberal Majority.....	211

NO CHANGE.

M. POINCARE.

Congratulations of British Government.

PARIS, JAN. 22.

Sir F. Bertie has conveyed to M. Poincare the congratulations of the British Government on the occasion of his election.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

MONTREAL, JAN 22.

The Duchess of Connaught has sufficiently recovered to leave hospital, but she will remain in Montreal for the present.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Turks Flee in Disorder from Bizani.

BULGAR CESSION TO RUMANIA

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 21.

All officers and men on leave have been ordered to return immediately.

TOWNS CLAIMED BY ALLIES.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The ambassadors in London will to-day take up the question of Albania.

Montenegro and Servia have already submitted memoranda detailing their claims, the former demanding Skutari, Ipek and Prizrend, and the latter Prizrend and Prilep.

The Greeks have commenced an attack on Bizani, which is the key to Janina.

ATHENS, JAN. 22.

It is officially reported that the artillery attack on Bizani began at eight yesterday morning along the entire front, and continued till six in the evening. The Turks replied in a feeble manner. A general advance followed, the Greeks dislodging the Turks from outlying positions, and the enemy fled in disorder towards Bizani.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 22.

The meeting of the Grand Council has been adjourned to Wednesday. The general impression is that the attitude of the government towards the demands of the Allies is weakening.

KEPT MOVING.

PORT SAID, Jan. 21.

The Turkish Warship "Hamidieh," after leaving Syra, proceded to Beirut where, sighting a cruiser, probably the German cruiser "Breslau," which she took for a Greek, she cut her anchor and left at full speed. Sighting on Saturday night two destroyers, supposed to be Greek, the "Hamidieh" fled to Port Said.

Reuter learns that Bulgaria has agreed to cede to Rumania the territory on the coast southward of Mangalia, which will be made a naval base. This has not been feasible hitherto owing to its proximity to the frontier.

This cession removes the chief difficulty.

BULGARIA.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

M. Theodoroff, Bulgarian Minister of Finance, has arrived in London for the purpose of sounding financial circles in view of an impending loan, which is intended mainly for enterprises arising out of the new situation.

MOSLEM LEAGUE AND THE POWERS' NOTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 22.

A resolution was passed at an emergency meeting of the Council of All-India Moslem League yesterday, protesting against the note reported to have been presented by the European Powers to Turkey, and adding, "the Council still hopes and prays that His Majesty's Government in England will not at this crisis so far disregard the feelings of millions of His Majesty's loyal Muslim subjects as to join the other Powers, instead of discouraging their attempt to coirce Turkey to submit to ignominious peace."

INDIA OFFICE FINANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 21.

Mr. Asquith, to-day, gave an outline of the business of the session, but made no reference to his promise of a day to discuss India Office finance.

Mr. Bonar Law asked whether the promise was not to be fulfilled.

Mr. Asquith replied that, although he had not mentioned it, the promise would certainly be fulfilled.

SOMALILAND.

Report of Chaos in Interior Denied.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Baird asked for information regarding Somaliland. He described the condition in the interior as chaotic and derogatory to British honour.

Capt. Glazebrook and Sir R. Baker, Unionists, urged the re-occupation of the country.

Mr. Harcourt, in reply, described the success of the operations of the Camel Constabulary and the 119th Infantry against a tribe of caravan looters in December. He said that there had been no disturbing reports since, and there was nothing serious in the condition of the interior.

A SHIPPING STRIKE.

Portuguese Steamer Sailings Suspended.

LISBON, JAN. 22.

The sailings of the Portuguese East Africa liners have been suspended, as the result of a strike among sailors and dock labourers, owing to the dismissal of a sailor.

VICTORIAN PARLIAMENT.

New Opppsition Leader's Views.

MELBOURNE, JAN. 22.

Mr. Joseph Cook will succeed Mr. Deakin in the leadership of the Opposition.

He says that the party's fiscal policy will be maintained on the basis of the present tariff, and he favours the appointment of a non-political body to enquire into the fiscal question.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan, 22.

In the Senate, Mr. Root speaking in support of the Bill to amend the Panama Canal Act, said that the corner-stone of American rights in the canal was that it should be open to the world on equal terms. The canal zone was not American property, except on trust, and any other standpoint was revolting hypocrisy.

ARSON IN THE STATES.

Revelations of Official Connivance.

CAUSE OF MANY FIRES.

NEW YORK, JAN, 21.

The amazing revelations made by a convicted incendiary, named Stein, have led to a number of arrests of minor insurance officials and others.

It appears that Stein belonged to a gang which with the connivance of venal insurance inspectors, insured worthless property and then set it on fire. It is calculated that a thousand fires can be traced to the gang. The devices used by them included sausages filled with benzine instead of meat.

MALAYA'S BATTLESHIP.

To inangurate Armstrong's New Yard.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

It is hoped at Newcastle that the Malay States battleship will inaugurate the new yard which Armstrongs have just completed, having nine berths for the construction of warships.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE.

Large Number of Volunteers Enrolled.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 22.

In spite of the controversies arising out of General Hertzog's resignation, the registration of men volunteering to serve under the Defence Act, passed last session, has been proceeding during the past three weeks with remarkable success in both town and country; 45,600 have already been enrolled, which is considerably above the Government's anticipations and requirements.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Sir W. H. Manning, Governor of Nyasaland, has been appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Mr. W. Ellison Macartney, the newly appointed Governor of Tasmania has been created K.C.M.G.

MR. CHAPLIN.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., who was thrown while hunting last month, underwent a slight operation last week. The operation was entirely successful.

FREE TRADE.

Influential Meeting in the City.

NEW YORK, JAN. 21.

Influential meeting in the City, presided over by Lord Avebury and attended by Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Lord Ritchie, Lord Inchcape and Sir Edgar Sepeyer, has passed a resolution in favour of Free Trade, and declaring that Tariff Reform, which is only another name for Protection, is fraught with grave political and economic danger to the Empire.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Half a Ton of Apparatus Used.

(Delayed in transmission.)

LONDON, JAN, 21.

A daring attempt was made during the week-end to rob a safe containing pearls valued at £80,000 in the office of a pearl merchant named Robin, of Holborn Viaduct.

The thieves were disturbed when they had almost drilled the safe. They decamped, leaving apparatus weighing half a ton, including twelve gas cylinders, blow pipes, batteries, et.

It is a mystery how they were able to enter the premises unnoticed.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, JAN. 22.

The P. and O. s. s. "Medina" has shipped £364,000 of gold for India.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

PARIS, JAN. 22.

The French in Mogador are resuming operations against the tribesmen, who are in revolt with a strong force composed of six battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, with artillery and numerous machine guns.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The death is announced of Admiral von Hollmann, German ex-Secretary for the Navy.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The death is announced of Sir James Coats, the thread magnate.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Witnesses to be examined in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

The President, members and Secretaries of the Public Services Commission, reached Calcutta on Wednesday morning, by a special train from Madras. Lord Islington, the Earl of Ronaldshay, and Sir Murray Hammick, are staying at Government House. Sir Theodore Morrison as staying with the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Sly with the Hon. Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald with Mr. Gourlay, Private Secretary to the Governor.

The Commission will first meet in Calcutta to-day at 10-30 a.m. at the Foreign Office. As already arranged, thirty-two non-official witnesses will be examined. They include one missionary, one barrister, two vakils, two merchants, two landholders, two attorneys, one journalist, one engineer, and one railway representative. The official witnesses include two judges and one registrar of the High Court, and others represent the different public services in Bengal.

THE KHOST OUTLAWS.

Uncomfortable Under Stern Repression.

CONTEMPLATED MOVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 22.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent reports that the Khost outlaws, who in the past have given so much trouble on the middle section of the north-west borderland are in an uncomfortable frame of mind. This is due to the very definite endeavours on the part of the Afghan Government to check their raiding into British territory. Recently they were summoned to Matun for an interview with the Governor of Khost, but only a few of their leaders put in an appearance. These were told that all the outlaws would be sent to Dabul, and that pending this move their living expenses would be paid, in order that they might have no excuse for further raiding across the frontier. This news was naturally not well received, and the gangs have since been discussing the matter among themselves. Some of them, it is said, contemplate moving into the Mahsud country as they realize that their stay in Khost must in any case come to an end, as the Amir has apparently issued definite orders, and the new Governor of Khost is not a man to be trifled with. The outlaws will have to accept the inevitable.

THE VICEROY.

Re-appearance in Public to be a Holiday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 22.

The Punjab Government has issued a notification that all public offices will be closed on the 27th January as an occasion of rejoicing for the first public appearance of the Viceroy after the Delhi outrage.

MADRAS, JAN. 22.

At a meeting of the Corporation of Madras, Mr. G. A. Natesan moved that the Corporation desires to place on record its deep sense of horror and indignation at the recent dastardly attempt made at Delhi on the lives of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge, and begs to convey its sincere congratulations on their providential escape. He said he was sure that they would all agree with him that no speech was required to command the proposition to their acceptance, the whole country had in one voice denounced the wicked and fiendish act of the wretched man, who had not yet been arrested. He hoped Lord Hardinge would soon recover and continue the good and great work he had begun.

Mr. A. C. Parthsarathy Naidu, who seconded the resolution characterised the outrage as disgraceful and diabolical, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

RANGOON STABBING CASE.

Accused Committed to High Court Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 21.

Before Mr. R. Casson, District Judge of Hanthawaddy, there was resumed to-day the hearing of the charge against Gunner E. Denmark of having murdered Head Constable Sunder Singh at Thiluwa on December 23rd 1912, by stabbing him with a clasp knife in the abdominal cavity.

Major Wyatt, R.G.A., produced statements recorded by him after the offence had been committed. He had five soldiers, said to be concerned in the row, which led to the murder, brought before him, and also a number of other men. Witness then gave evidence as to the identification without hesitation by Ahmed Khan, Sunder Singh and Mamoojee, of the accused, as the man who had done the stabbing.

Bomb. J. Stanley gave formal evidence as to taking charge of the five soldiers, who had participated in the fracas, and to handing them over to the guard.

His Honour then passed orders, after having taken the plea of the accused, who denied having stabbed the police head constable. The accused was committed to stand his trial at the Chief Criminal Sessions Court next week.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

Plea for Representation on Madras Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 22.

At the fifty-eighth session of the Indian Ministers' Conference of Madras, the Rev. K. R. Gopala Iyer spoke on the necessity of having as Indian Christian non-official member in the Legislative Council.

The Indian Christian community in South India numbered some thousands, who had made great progress in education but they were placed under great disabilities. They had none to take up their cause at the Council while all the other communities were well represented.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 22.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary, issued to-day, appoints the 14th of February as the date, by which the non-official additional members of the Council of the Governor of Fort William are to elect two members for the Imperial Legislative Council.

The names of the following new members of the Imperial Legislative Council are also published:—Rai Sri Ram Bahadur and Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, representing the non-official members of the United Provinces Council; Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi, representing the Bengal landholders; Mr. Ghaznavi, representing the Mahomedans of Bengal; Major D. Brooke Blakeway and Mr. Alexander Kinney, officially nominated members, and Rai Sitanath Rai Bahadur, nominated to represent the Indian commercial community.

RINDERPEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 22.

The Mukhtesar Laboratory has undertaken to supply three hundred thousand doses of rinderpest serum to the Egyptian Government. The preparation is to be spread over a considerable period.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

Written Statement Filed by Mr. Mower.

DENIAL OF FRAUD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 22.

Before Mr. A. G. Cooke, District Magistrate Ragoon, to-day, was continued the hearing of the case against Messrs. S. A. Mower and G. S. Clifford (late directors) and R. F. Strachan (late general manager) of the Bank of Burma (in liquidation), who are charged in connection with the failure of the Bank.

Mr. DeGlanville filed the following written statement on behalf of Mr. Mower:—"I was in England when the balance-sheet of the Bank of Burma for June 30th, 1911, was prepared. I was informed by cable by Mr. G. S. Clifford that Mr. Sassoon Solomon had resigned his directorship, and I was asked to come to Rangoon as Mr. Clifford was then the only director in Burma. I accordingly left England in the early part of July and arrived in Rangoon on August 1st, 1911. I found the balance-sheet already prepared and printed and the orginal bore the signatures of the auditors, accountant and general manager. I considered I was quite justified in relying on them and I accordingly signed it as required by the regulations of the company. I at the time believed the balance-sheet to be a true and correct statement of the position of the Bank and nothing has since occurred to alter my belief. I had no knowledge of the details of the secured and unsecured loans. I did not go into the accounts and I was not aware as to the manner in which the various items in the balance-sheet were obtained. At a later date when the depreciation of shares reduced the value of securities held by the Bank, I and my co-directors, Messrs. Clifford and Okeden, gave the most anxious consideration to the affairs of the Bank. Both I and Mr. Clifford were prepared to make every sacrifice to save the Bank and its creditors. Mr. Clifford proceeded on behalf of the directors of my firm to Calcutta to seek the aid of the Bank of Bengal, and, immediately on his return, and on his communicating to us the result of his visit, we decided that the Bank should suspend payment. I most emphatically deny that I was a party to fraudulently issuing a false balance-sheet, or that I committed any breach of trust, or that I in any way deceived or attempted to deceive the depositors or shareholders."

In reply to his Worship, Mr. Mower said that he filed this written statement as his explanation in the case. He did not wish to add anything to it.

Mr. Giles read the following written statement of Clifford:—"I prefer not to make any detailed statement without better opportunity than either I or my advocate have yet had of perusing and examining the mass of documentary evidence in the case. I emphatically deny that I have ever committed any fraud in connection with the Bank of Burma, or that any fraud was committed by anyone concerned in the management of the Bank of Burma. So far as I was at the time, or am now aware, I did not myself take any part in the preparation if the balance-sheet of June 30th, 1911, or in the preparation of any other balance-sheet of the Bank. Rightly or wrongly I did not consider that this was the duty of a director without any special knowledge of accounts. I signed the balance-sheet of June 30, 1911, believing that it had been prepared and audited by the proper officers of the Bank, who were perfectly competent to prepare and audit it, and that it correctly showed the position of the Bank. When at a later date the position of the Bank became critical, all the directors gave the most careful and anxious consideration to all the available information concerning the position of the Bank, and I personally, and as a member of my firm, was prepared to and did in fact, completely subordinate my own interests to those of the Bank. As soon as I came to the conclusion that the Bank could not successfully carry on business, I joined with my co-directors in deciding to close its doors. There is no foundation for the suggestion that I was a party to carrying on the business of the Bank after I believed that it could not successfully continue business."

Questioned by his Worship the second accused said he filed the written statement through his counsel and did not wish to make any further statement.

MANAGER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Coltman read Mr. Strachan's statement which is as follows:—"Owing to the delay which has taken place in the printing of a great number of exhibits filed for the prosecution, neither I nor my advocates have yet had sufficient ouportunity of examining such exhibits to enable me to make a detailed statement. I, in the first instance prepared the figures to be inserted in the balance-sheet of June 30th, 1911, with the exception of those to be inserted in the heading of particulars required by the Act 8, of 1882, and I say that the figures so prepared by me showed to the best of my knowledge and belief accurately and honestly the position of the Bank at the time. My figures were then submitted to the auditors of the Bank, before whom I placed all the facts which I considered material and to whom I gave all the information for which they asked. The auditors examined and investigated my figures, and dealt with the question of what loans should be considered as secured, in a way which I considered drastic, after which the figures, as approved by the auditors, were inserted under the heading above referred to. I say that the balance-sheet was a true and accurate account of the state of the Bank, and I deny that I have ever committed any fraud or criminal breach of trust in connection with the Bank, or that I have aided or abetted others to do so. When the state of the Bank commenced to give me cause for anxiety, I placed the position fully, and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, accurately before the directors on several occasions, for their consideration. I was a servant of the Bank, and had no power to decide as to the policy to be pursued, or as to the action to be taken. The Bank was closed as soon as the directors arrived at the conclusion that its business could not be carried on with success, and I deny that I invited or accepted deposits after I knew that the Bank could no longer be carried on."

His Worship asked Mr. Rutledge whether he was going to give any evidence as to dividends being paid.

Mr. Rutledge said that he would not ask the Court to frame any other charge, but under the section of cheating, which would cover the case. Counsel addressed the Court on the evidence, and his Worship reserved orders until next Wednesday.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Address by the Sind Hindu Sabha.

SHARE IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 22.

The Sind Hindu Sabha, in the course of an address to Lord Sydenham, said:—

"Foremost amongst the events of the interval between your Excellency's first and this visit was the historical and epoch-making event of their Gracious Majesties coming to their Indian Empire to announce their Coronation to their Indian subjects at the Delhi Darbar. Although Sind was disappointed in her attempt to get Karachi included in their Majesties' tour, this Province has, in no small measure, shared the far-reaching benefits accruing from the territorial re-distributions and the change of capital declared by his Majesty at Delhi. The territorial re-distribution settled a vexed administrative problem to the intense gratification of all the provinces of India. And the change of capital not only brought the metropolis nearer to this Province, but proved the necessity of making Karachi the great northern seaport of the country, the gateway for overseas communication between Western countries and the capital of India—a necessity, which we trust, your Excellency's Government, as the guardian of the best interests of this Province, will take an early opportunity of supplying, by urging the claims of Karachi for a direct mail route to serve the northern provinces. Bombay, whose interests are also your Excellency's care, with its vast resources and ever-growing commercial prosperity, will not grudge us the advantage which nature has conferred on us. To complete the catalogue of gains to this province, that must follow in the wake of the administrative changes effected by his Majesty, the establishment of the speediest communication between this seaport and the capital, by means of a shortest-route broad gauge railway between Karachi and Delhi is a great desideratum.

RUMOURS OF TRANSFER.

"It was with no little concern that this Sabha and the people of this Province heard, on the morrow of the Darbar, of the proposed transfer of Sind to the Punjab. Great was our relief, therefore, when official assurances were conveyed to us that no further re-arrangement of provincial boundaries was under contemplation than that declared at Delhi. But our anxiety has been revived by certain utterances in the Press which create the impression that the administrative future of Sind has again become a matter for official consideration. It becomes, therefore, necessary to state that to any transfer to the Punjab, or severance from the Bombay Presidency, of this Province, this Sabha, and we may safely say, a vastly preponderant body of opinion in Sind, is strongly opposed, as it will be deemed a retrograde measure, calculated to retard our progress and contrary to the best interests of the Province. We now ask to be allowed to express a fervent hope that the assurances we received last year still hold good. We would also humbly ask that, in view of the obvious importance of the various interests concerned in this matter and the deep feeling involved, no future change in the administrative arrangements of Sind will be taken into consideration, until after the fullest consultation with local opinion.

REFORM OF THE COUNCILS.

"The reform of the Legislative Councils, of which your Excellency gave us hopes during your first visit, have become a "fait accompli" and the Sabha is glad to assure your Excellency that the Hindus of Sind have received that share of representation on the Legislative Council of Bombay which your Excellency had foreshadowed. The Hindus of Sind appreciate the privilege accorded to the people of India, of having a voice in the management of their own affairs and of being in close touch with the higher authorities of Government. It is devoutly hoped that in course of time, as these concessions are seen to be justified by the use made of them, Government will be pleased to enlarge them in such wise as to permit a more intimate association of the non-official members of Council, with more important policies and purposes of Government, and particularly with the conduct of financial business, wherein Sind will doubtless receive its share. This Sabha joins in the chorus of disapproval with which has been met that feature of the Legislative Reform scheme, which permits of non-English-knowing members entering the Council. As these can neither understand nor participate in the debates, their membership is a waste, which the interests of the country demand should be remedied. It is to be hoped that when the next time arrives for the revision of the scheme, this point will receive the attention of Government.

After offering to the Sukkur Barrage and Triple Canal project and the need for energetic measures against dacoits in Upper Sind," the address continued:—"It is a very healthy sign of the times that country Hindus are taking more and more to agricultural land, and educated Hindus are beginning to be weaned from the legal profession and the services towards commerce and land. It is therefore prayed that Government will be pleased to encourage this move by adopting a liberal policy in the grant of land to Hindus."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Replying to the address, the Governor said:—"I have not the least doubt that before long you will have direct broad-gauge connection with Delhi, and that a direct mail route with Aden will follow. The difficulties are purely financial, and, as his Excellency the Viceroy pointed out to you, the present estimate amount to the prohibitive sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees per annum. In a few years the need will increase, and the cost will diminish. As soon as you have direct and quick communication with Delhi there will be many passengers desirous of reaching Northern India via Karachi. The Indian mail will largely increase in volume, and so will your imports and exports. The time will eventually come when a direct mail service between England and Karachi will be necessary, and before that day a shuttle service between Aden and Karachi will certainly be established. Do not be in too great a hurry, and do not put the cart before the horse, which cannot lead to speed of progress. Concentrate upon the direct broad-gauge connection with Delhi in the first instance, and you may feel sure that the rest will follow. Let me assure you that Bombay will never grudge Karachi the special advantages which nature has conferred upon her, and that Government will always show absolute impartiality in watching over the interests of the two great ports of which the presidency is proud.

I have no idea how the rumour of a contemplated break up of our presidency arose, but the starting of stories of this nature is not unusual in India. Not only has the question never been considered, but I see no probability that it is likely to arise. I am glad that you realise so fully that the change would be a retrograde measure, calculated to retard progress, and contrary to the best interests of the province. Speaking as your friend, who must soon leave India, and who can have no personal bias, I most strongly advise you to maintain your present attitude, and you may be sure that no iconoclast of the future will venture to disregard the unanimous wishes of the people of Sind.

THE GREAT IRRIGATION PROJECT.

The Great Irrigation Project is now fairly launched, and we can look forward to its early accomplishment. I have taken the keenest interest in this project ever since my arrival in India because I believe that it will turn a great portion of this province into a rich garden. I confess that the delays have sometimes made me impatient, but I am thankful to leave India with the knowledge that this great work has passed beyond the academic stage with the exception of four Brahui raids, I do not think there has been any exceptional outbreak of crime in Sind. During 1911 and 1912 Government despatched a detachment of police to assist the local force in guarding the frontier villages, and we have reason to believe that these raids will not recur. I do not see what other measures can be adopted, and I hope that normal conditions will continue. I am very glad to learn that the area of land held by Hindus is steadily increasing, and I agree that the tendency of your community to adopt agricultural pursuits is a healthy sign. As regards all the waste lands in the province, "bona fide" Hindu cultivators are on precisely the same footing as Mahomedans, and this principle must evidently be maintained.

POSTS HELD BY HINDUS.

You complain of a paucity of Provincial Service Deputy Collectors' posts allocated to Hindus, but I think you have not fully considered this question in the light of the facts. Including the City Magistrate, the Assistant Manager of Encumbered Estates, and the Wazir of Khairpur State, there are twenty-nine substantive appointments held by Deputy Collector in Sind. Of these appointments fourteen are held by Hindus, eight by Mahomedans and seven by Christians. But further, all the acting appointments of Deputy Collectors, four in number are held by Hindus while the office of Superintendent Land Records and Registration, never hitherto permanently held by an Indian has been conferred on a member of your community. In the Judicial branch you have practically a monopoly, no less than fifteen out of seventeen Subordinate Judges being Hindus. Considering that out of a total population exceeding 3 millions Hindus number only 537,426, I think you must admit that you have far more than your share, of these appointments and I suggest that it is not wise to raise comparisons which serve only to show that Hindus have secured preponderating advantages It is true that no Hindu has yet received a direct appointment to the Executive branch of the Provincial Service in Sind. There are at present only two substantive Deputy Collectors so appointed and two probationary Deputy Collectors. A large number of Hindus are available for promotion from the rank of Mukhtiarkar and Resident Magistrate, but for the district appointments, fitness being equal, Mahomedans must be selected in this Mahomedan province.

I am sorry that you apply the terms foreigners to Indians transferred from adjacent parts of India. Of the four substantive and probationary Deputy Collectors to whom I have referred, I understand two both qualified in Shindhi have been brought in from outside, one from Surat, and the other from the native state of Tonk in Rajputana. Of seven Deputy Superintendents of Police, two come from the Punjab, but both had served a considerable time in Sind before their promotion. I have dealt with your complaint at some length because I wish to make it clear to you that in the matter of appointments Hindus have received exceptionally favourable treatment, and to induse you not to regard the very few outside selections from the narrow provincial point of view. Such an attitude of mind is incompatible with the aspirations of nationhood, which I believe you cherish.

SPEECH TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

The following is the text of H. E. the Governor's reply to the address presented by the Karachi Municipality:—It is a great pleasure to me to revisit Karachi and to find everywhere proofs of the great advances of prosperity which has been made during the past four years. Karachi like Bombay is the creation of British rule and, though you started many years later, you have certainly made up for lost time by the startling developments which we already see. In 1872 your population was less than 57,000; now you have 160,000, and the coming years will bring you much larger figures. This rapid growth must have made heavy demands upon the wisdom and energy of the Municipality and these demands will steadily increase. I think that municipal government was first established here in 1852, but it fell to my Government to carry out extensive changes of a progressive character in the constitution of municipalities throughout the Presidency. I am glad that you again tell me of your appreciation of those changes and, although I cannot say that they have proved universally successful at present, I hope and I believe that as time passes on the sense of responsibility on the part of Councillors and of those who elect them will broaden and deepen.

You have given me some very interesting details of what you have accomplished and of the work you have in hand or contemplate. Your street improvement schemes seem to be progressing satisfactorily and I note that in 1911-12 you spent nearly Rs. 81,000 upon them. The provision of streets of adequate breadth is not only essential for purposes of communication but is a sanitary measure of real importance. This brings you face to face with difficulties of acquisition which are experienced elsewhere. I understand that you have paid, in some cases, at rates from 40 to 166 years' purchase of the gross assessed annual values. This appears to me to be preposterous and it is not just to the general body of citizens. The work you are carrying out has been deliberately decided upon as essential to the interests of a great and growing city. Fair and full compensation for property acquired with bonus for disturbance is only right and reasonable a but the ancient doctrine—"salus populi suprema lex"—must be upheld, and it is not right either that the welfare of Karachi should suffer or that individuals should receive exorbitant amounts from public funds. I am sure that you will take steps adequately to safeguard the interests of the general public. I may tell you that, in the case of land built on the Bombay Improvement Trust acquire at 16 to 18 years' purchase.

The improvements you have carried out in the Runchore quarter, which little more than half a century ago was occupied only by a few huts and later became congested by immigration, will certainly help to remove a centre of infection, and your expenditure amounting to more than Rs. 1,54,000 will indirectly repay itself. The Machi Meani quarter was also in great need of treatment and will now doubtless become a healthy and important district. As regards the Garden quarter you are wise in insisting upon a general plan with proper reservation for roads and open spaces. You say that the proceeds of this valuable estate go to Government but in order to encourage the growth of suburbs we have abandoned all claims to a premimum on the value of lands converted a to building sites. Government received only a rental of 5 pies per square yard of the area built upon which is about one-third. Broadly speaking the rental thus accruing amounts to Rs. 42 per acre while the capital value varies between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 per acre. From your point of view I think this should be regarded as a distinctly generous arrangement.

The proposal that the landowners who must contribute liberally to your rates should make and metal the roads does not appear to be in accordance with the usual practice in cases where the encouragement of such suburbs is a public object. I am sorry that Government are not able to lend you an engineer to survey the Lyari quarter which urgently needs to be taken in hand. Our sanctioned P.-W.-D. establishment is inadequate to meet existing requirements and we are about to engage some temporary engineers to supply the deficiency. The sanitary engineer will at all times be ready to advice you in regard to such schemes and I only wish we were able to do more to help you. The road improvements which you have carried out, and the widening of the Napier Mole especially, will be of great utility and I hope you will plant trees wherever possible.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Your sewerage system is well developed and its application to the Civil Lines and adjacent areas will be a great advantage. Government will provide the grant of two lakhs for which you ask and I hope you will be able to spend the amount during the current year in purchasing materials.

Government have received an application from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co. for an electric License. In accordance with the Regulations of 1910, the application and the draft license have been published in the Press and the time during which objections may be lodged will expire on the 7th February. I welcome this scheme and I hope that it will shortly result in providing Karachi with the great boon of electric light thus marking a further step in the advance of the amenities of your city.

I sympathise in your wish that the new Municipal offices should be taken in hand. Plans and estimates were prepared about a year ago but the question was delayed by the necessity for an exchange of land between Government and the Municipality in order to provide sites for a Post and Telegraph Office and for the Currency Department. The Commissioner has made proposals and if, as I understand the Municipality approve, Government will sanction the exchange at once and I hope that before long my successor will come here and open the new offices which will be a great help to you in the orderly transaction of your large and increasing business.

There is nothing more important to a great city than its water supply and I warmly congratulate you on the steps you have taken to fulfil this primary need. The works opened in 1883 and the subsequent extensions have been most successful. I understand that your latest scheme is designed to provide 4 1-2 million gallons a day for a population of 160,000 and within comparatively few years even this provision will not suffice. Your past handling of the water question shows that you can be perfectly trusted to look well ahead and that you will take action in time to prevent all possibility of a scarcity of water which would be a public calamity. I am proud that my name should be associated with the new reservoir which will serve for the continuous

benefit of the people and I thank you for permitting associtian.

Gentlemen, your city depends upon seaborne trade which must in the future reach dimensions that we can but dimly foresee. In the first year of British Rule the trade of Karachi amounted to about 12 lakhs. In 1911 it exceeded 48 crores and the last year will show even greater figures. This indicates what Karachi has gained by becoming part of the British Empire and developments of several kinds which lie straight before us point to a splendid future in store for your city. The work of your Municipal Council will rapidly increase, you must be wise and alert, ready and willing to meet the new demands that will be made upon you. Work together in felt harmony with a single eye to the best interests of the citizens showing no favour or partiality and remembering that the only popularity worth winning is that which attaches to good public work faithfully performed. Then assuredly the Karachi of the future will not only take high rank among the great commercial ports of the world but will set an example of what a great city under local government can become.

Lady Sydenham and I thank you for your cordial welcome and wish prosperity and happiness to you and to the loyal citizens whom you represent.

MRS. BESANT'S CASE.

Alleged Libels in Madras Papers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 22.

To-day, before Khan Bahadur S. M. N. Oosman Sahib, Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mrs. Annie Besant, president of the Theosophical Society, charged the Hon. Dr. T. M. Nair, editor, and Mr. U. Rama Rao, publisher of the *Antiseptic*, and the case in which Mr. Albert Schwarze, also of the Theosophical Society, charged Mr. S. Kasturiranginga, editor, and Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, printer and publisher of the *Hindu*, with defamation, was called on for hearing.

The alleged defamation consisted in the publication in *the Antiseptic* of February 1911, of an article headed "Psychopathia Sexualis in Mahatma"—which was calculated to injure the reputation of the Society—and of the re-publication of the article in question in the *Hindu*.

On the application of the counsel, his Worship dispensed with the personal attendance of all the accused under sec. 205 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

LATER.

An application was also made in Mrs. Annie Besant's case on behalf of Mr. U. Rama Rao, that the case against him might be taken up after the disposal of the case against Dr. Nair, for the former related to the publication of the identical article on which Dr. Nair was charged. Mr. Richmond objected, and after some discussion, the case was fixed for hearing on the 7th February, the application to let it lie over till the disposal of Nair's case being rejected.

Mr. G. Venkatrama Iyer made a similar application on behalf of the *Hindu*, which his Worship declined to grant though both sides were willing to consent to the adjournment. The case was accordingly proceeded with.

Mrs. Besant was then examined by Mr. Richmond. She said the Theosophical Society had 285 branches all over the world, with a membership of 24,000. There were some 325 Lodges in India, and 60 European and between 40 and 50 Indian Theosophists resident at the headquarters at Adyar. The issue of the *Antiseptic* containing the article complained of was then filed. There was a paragraph on page 128 which Mrs. Besant had read. The allegation that the practice referred to in that paragraph existed in the Society was absolutely false.

Mrs. Besant denied categorically all statements contained in the article in question and said they were all grossly false. Before she became the president of the Society, there was some trouble in connection with Leadbeater. She had asked him to define his position in writing; and it was published in the "Theosophist" of February, 1908. This position had never been departed from since then. This concluded the examination-in-chief of Mrs. Besant. Permission to receive cross-examination was granted.

Mr. Ranganandan Iyer, manager of Messrs. Venkatesvara and Co., proprietors of the Ananda Press, George Town, was then examined. He said that *The Antiseptic* was printed in his press as was the issue containing the article complained of. Four hundred copies of the journal were printed. The name of the editor appeared on the title-page.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. Richmond brought to the notice of the Court that the Editor of the *Madras Standard*, who was his next witness, was ill. Should he not turn up at the next hearing, counsel would dispense with his evidence. He had a few more witnesses to call, all of a formal character.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 6th February next.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held this morning, H. E. the Governor presiding. The meeting was formal and lasted twenty minutes only. Three bills were introduced. The first was the Board of Revenue Bill, the necessity of which arose on account of the creating of the Executive Council. This bill has no connection with either territorial re-adjustment or the creation of the Governorship. The object of the bill is to legalise the permanent appointment of a board, with one member only to deal with appellate and statutory work, the executive duties of the Board being considerably reduced. Next was the Public Demands Recovery Act Amendment Bill, the necessity of this bill having arisen in 1907, when Mr. Justice Rampini in deciding two cases pointed out two defects in the Act. Consequently the Act was entirely re-drafted and consolidated and approved by Mr. Justice Mukerjee and the Government of India. An amendment of the Calcutta Burial Board Act empowers the creation of a board consisting of three members.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., member of the Public Services Commission was one of the visitors at to-day's Council meeting.

SIR KRISHNA GUPTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, JAN. 22.

Sir K. G. Gupta arrived here to-day from Calcutta. Some leading citizens of Benares will be "At Home" to Sir K. G. Gupta to-morrow afternoon. On Friday he leaves for Lucknow.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Europe and the Balkans.

BERRIN, JAN. 3.

At the beginning of the war, European diplomacy proved quite unequal to the task which, rightly or wrongly, was imposed upon it; as a result, it became the butt for the more or less humorous efforts of the professional comic journalist. But, in the course of the last three weeks, it has regained some of its former prestige by the rapid and determined manner in which it has sought to find a way out of the difficulties besetting the whole situation. At the beginning of hostilities, the old joke was raked up, and the Great Powers. "Les Grandes Puissances", were dubbed "Les Grandes Impuissances", and many a sarcasm was levelled at the so-called Concert of Europe, where the music proved anything but concerted, each power playing its own particular tune on its own special instrument. It became a standing reproach that our European diplomatists were wholly unaware of what was actually taking place until too late, and all efforts to assure peace merely resulted in international bickerings until the war had actually broken out. But the events of the last week or so have caused a reaction in public opinion. In order to avoid the delay and uncertainty of telegraphic communication, the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, proposed a Conference of Ambassadors with the object of better securing an interchange of opinions between the representatives of the different Powers; the whole undertaking has met with a striking success. The diplomatists in question, being armed with precise instructions, were able to come to an agreement after a very few sittings, and Europe, which had been on the very brink of war, drew a long breath of relief.

This success of European diplomacy cannot, it is true, lead to any hard and fast results until the five belligerent Balkan States have agreed as to the terms of peace, and until the result of their agreement concides with the principles laid down by the Ambassadors of the Powers. But unless the existing signs that the Balkan States are inclined to prove reasonable are deceptive, it should not be long before the latter conform to the wishes of the Powers. For the present it is a question of the belligerent states hitting on acceptable terms of peace, and here we are entirely in the dark. If we compare the proposals advanced by the two sides, there seems but little hope of their ever coming to an agreemnt. But the history of similar negotiations, especially where Eastern Peoples have been concerned, justifies us in maintaining an optimistic attitude. In the East, negotiations of this kind are always long drawn out and obstinate. A recent interview with a German Statesman in the Vienna Reichspost contained the following: "It is true that the demands of the three allies seem quite irreconcilable with the concessions offered by Turkey, but in this respect a little story from bygone days may prove illuminating; it gives a good idea of the manner in which negotiations develop in the Orient. At that time the great financier who was afterwards known as Turkish Hirsch was summoned to Constantinople with a view to a settlement of outstanding accounts between him and the Turkish Government. On his way there, Hirsch caused it to be widely circulated that the Turks owed him 150 million francs. On hearing this, the Turks decided to take a leaf out his own book, and replied by circulating the report that the real truth was that Hirsch owed the Turks 300 million francs. The difference between these two statements only amounted to 450 million francs. A week after Hirsch's arrival at the Golden Horn, he admitted owing 15 millions, and the Turks spoke of 20 millions owed by him to them. The difference now only amounted to 5 million francs, but Hirsch wished to liquidated with worthless securities, whereas the Porte demanded cash. Finally they came to terms, and so it will happen in London." Let us hope that this prognostication may prove true. Even should the whole meeting prove a failure, the atmosphere of friendliness and the desire for mutual concessions shown by the powers will still remain, and will greatly facilitate the future settlement of any difficulties that may occur. Whatever the result of the Peace Conference the Conference of Ambassadors cannot fail to bear fruit.

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY IN 1912.

Neither the war in the Balkans nor the resulting political tension between the Great Powers, has hindered the year 1912 from being one of splendid industrial development in Germany. To the two prosperious preceding years, comes the year 1912 with a still more intensive and steady rate of progress. This is proved by statistics to hand concerning all branches of export trade coal and iron output, railway freight returns, and the number of persons employed.

The imports for each month of the year surpass, in nearly every case, those of the foregoing 12 months. It is especially in the second half of the year that this progress is conspicuous. The increase in exports has been even of a steadier nature. The figures for the first 10 months are already available; they show an increase of more than 27 millions doulble hundred-weights for imports, and 48 1-5 million double hundredweights for exports. Regarded from the point of view of value the improvement is still greater, as most of the goods in question have undergone a rise in prices.

The figures dealing with coal and iron production serve as a further standard by which to judge industrial progress. In this branch of industry, the actual home consumption is more important than the demand; for this reason, we are giving the figures for the first 10 months of the year after deducting the heavy exports figures, and including the imports. The coal consumption amounts to 130 3-4 million tons, as against 120 1-4 million tons for the same period of the previous year; the consumption of coke reaches 19 4-5 million tons, as compared with 17 1-2 in 1911. In order to show the increase of iron production in Germany, we need only point out that the output for the whole year 1911 was a little over 15 1-2 million tons, whereas more than 16 1-4 million tons of the same mineral were produced during the first 11 months of the year 1912. German iron is playing an increasingly important role in the markets of the world. The iron exports for the first 11 months of this year exceed by 12 per cent. the exports for the same period of the year before.

Whereas the freight receipts of the German railways for the first 11 months of the year 1911 amounted to 1699 million marks, the figures for the same period of 1912 show 1827 million marks. Since June 1909 the kilometer receipts of the German railroads have shown a steady increase. That the variations in railway freight receipts are an excellent criterion of the commercial prosperity of a country, is shown by a comparison with the unfavourable figures recorded for the period between March 1908 and February 1909, when the whole commercial world was affected by the monetary crisis in America. During the period mentioned, each month shows a retrogression, as compared with that of the proceding year. The Railway takings for the year 1912 would have been even greater, had not the rolling stock proved so inadequate to the demands made on it by German industrial requirements as to necessitate a consiederable percentage of wares being forwarded b y water.

In order to gain a correct idea as to the percentage of people in employment, a certain normal standard of comparison must be adopted, due attention being paid, at the same time, to the increase of population. This method has been adopted in the figures issued by the German Statistical Bureau. Accordingly, if we take a normal standard of employment for the 1st of January 1905 as 100, we see that this figure has risen during the last six months to 127 males employed, and 140 females. There are record figures that have never been reached before, and the figures for each month of the current year surpass those for the same period of the previous 12 months.

Furthermore, although the world demand for coal and iron has greatly risen during the last 6 months, and although prices have repeatedly increased in all markets, nevertheless, the fact remains that Germany to-day is enjoying a period of great industrial prosperity, and one which, in view of the trouble in the Balkans, nobody would have ventured to foretell.

L. ASCH.

THIS AND THAT.

Never again is an inhabitant of this country to be called 'native', henceforth he is to be designated 'Indian.' Thus the edict has gone forth and it behoves us to obey it. With what adjective, however, the word 'Indian' is to be qualified has not been laid down. The expression 'Red Indian' has already been spoken by the races of America and as a distinguishing mark for the people of the country some other colour must be found. But why in Heaven's name is there this intense prejudice against the word 'native' for after all it only means 'born in the country'? Are our little brown brothers ashamed of the fact that they first saw the light east of Suez? Apparently that is what the official mind imagines. It seems to me, however, that by this foolish interference we are only instilling into the brain of both Hindu and Mahommedan an improper and contemptible shame of their colour, ancestry and mother-land. This should not be the policy of the Englishman in India. No! This curtailment of our vocabulary is the unnecessary unnecessary example of meddlesome bureaucracy.

Boxing in Bombay has lately been brought very much to the fore by the exhibition given at Maidania few nights ago. The courageous person who owned that he was an absentee at once proclaimed himself anything but a sportsman. But when all is said, the fistic art is usually rather a brutal spectacle however cleanly the combatants may go to work, however strictly they may keep the rules of the game. As an aid to stamina and manliness, it of course, well bears comparison with other and more popular but tamer forms of athletics, and if every spectator in attendance was there to enjoy clever foot and head work and had a real appreciation and knowledge of ring-craft there would I think be little harm done. But are the onlookers usually present for that purpose? The answers would in the majority of cases be in the negative. The habitues, and without doubt the casual loafer by the ring side, generally enjoys a boxing match because it unhealthily excites his most degraded instincts; because he knows that some hearty blow will raise within him that cannibal lust for blood, inborn, but suppressed by centuries of breeding; because for a certainty the first flow of the claret will pander to his more animal inclinations. Can excitement of this sort be good for any one? No! Such strong meat if trifled with at all should be devoured behind closed doors. Combats with the gloves may be a very healthful avocation but like washing of the teeth they should only be permitted in camera.

Don't let it be imagined, however, that I am an advocate of hole and corner vices, secret drinking, eating, gambling or the like. Far off be the day that I be saddled with such a ministry. In my opinion the most reprehensible of these sub rosa practices is guzzling on the quiet. I once discovered that a friend of mine every night devoured a pot of pate de foie gras in the privacy of his bedchamber. Being myself extremely partial to this by-product of the gallant goose, I cut that man dead in the future. Not that I think the appearance of a human being, especially of a woman, eating is a pretty one. The sight of a charming girl, however beautiful her face, provocative her lips, swan-like her throat, in the throes of mastication makes me feel positively ill. When I anticipate that my dinner-table partner is about to try conclusions with our host's decidedly doubtful cheer, I steadily avert my eyes until I imagine the progress of the nauseating morsel has become entirely invisible. Only then do I feel that I can return to the pleasurable contemplation of the lady's person with any safety to my digestion. But as it is extremely simple to take such precautions as this there can be no excuse for feeding like a hermit.

The recent Belgravia gambling raid seems to have caused quite a flutter in the English family dovecotes. Until the police court proceedings, every virtuous mamona must have been in a fever of anxiety lest the wretch whose name she so rashly took or her masculine olive branches should appear in the dock labeled as a gambler. These British mothers would have been wiser had they decided to settle in Bombay. With one totalizator and a limited number of race days the opportunities here for at least one form of money-losing have been considerably abridged. To me it appears that if one calls gambling a vice then one might just as well brand the whole world vicious. Every decision that is come to, is in the nature of an appeal to chance. The poker-player, the dice-thrower or the horse-backer are in no way worse than their brother who prefers company promoting and business speculation or invest their substance in the study of one of the so-called professions. But from some wrong-headed way of thinking one method of risking money is dubbed reprehensible gambling, the other legitimate enterprise. In every occupation the element of luck preponderates and in the long run the knowing one will pluck the pigeon be he card-sharper or "smart" commercial man. That a deal in cotton should be compared unfavourably with a deal with cards is to maintain a distinction without a difference. In my opinion they are both extremely praiseworthy dips into the lucky tub.

Curio-collecting is one form of speculation which, if its follower knows his subject, is often a rather paying hobby. But, alas, how often the valued swan turns out to be a mere goose. In connection with hunting for old China and as illustrating how a place-seeker compelled the acceptance of a bribe I heard the following story. An Indian civilian, a keen searcher after old oriental porcelain was one day visited by an unknown dealer who from the folds of a dirty cloth produced a beautiful Kang-he Sang-de-boeuf bottle. "How much do you want for that?" asked the official. "Fifteen rupees!" replied the native. With scarcely concealed joy the wily collector accepted the offer, knowing that he had got a tremendous bargain. About a month later a gentleman giving the name of Lal Pandra called and desired to speak to him. The official was surprised to find that it was his friend the China dealer. "Well, what is it?" he asked, thinking that there were some more curios for sale. But that was not what the cunning native was after. It turned out that he had a son for whom he wished to get a minor post in a Government department and the civilian realising that his so-thought bargain was in reality a bribe, found himself in a very awkward position. Such are the inscrutable ways of the East.

B.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

PLEADERS IN TROUBLE.

False Statements made in Affidavits.

SANADS SUSPENDED.

Mr. Karvirappa Andanappa Kulkarni, who had been enrolled as a District Court pleader, 1905, and had been practising in the Dharwar district, was tried by the Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar, with the aid of assessors on a charge of perjury under section 193, I.P.C., convicted of the said offence, and sentenced to simple imprisonment for one year, in October 1912. His appeal to the High Court, against the conviction was summarily dismissed by Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Macleod.

The Government pleader, Mr. L. A. Shah, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao in the High Court, prayed, that as the pleader, his client, had been convicted of a serious offence, his "Sanad," authorising him to practise as a pleader should be cancelled.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. G. S. Malgaokar appeared for the pleader, and said that the case had been a police torture case, in which the pleader's statements had been found false. He would not go behind the judgment, but the judge had held that either the police inspector's or the pleader's statements were false. The question was whether the pleader had been in the village where the alleged torture took place on a certain date. Counsel would only ask their Lordships, to allow the accused to come before them with a prayer that his Sanad should be restored to him—after about five to seven years—if he could show that he was behaving well.

Their Lordships said that the pleader should present his Sanad to the Registrar for endorsement, and that he would be suspended for life. But they would permit him to come up to them after some years to have his Sanad returned to him, on his showing that he had improved.

In connection with the above case, the Government pleader also applied to their Lordships for the suspension of two other pleaders—Messrs. Siddappa Totappa Kambli, and Prabhappa Fakirappa Maligi, who were enrolled as District Court pleaders in February 1906 and May 1907 respectively, and had been practising as such in Dharwar.

In the course of certain enquiries in connection with the police torture case, held by the Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in an application for sanction the the District Government pleader of Dharwar against Karvirappa A. Kulkarni under sec. 195, C.P.C., the two pleaders abovenamed had made statements on oath, which were filed as affidavits, on behalf of Mr. Kulkarni, in support of his case. These statements, namely, that Mr. Kulkarni had travelled by the mail train on the 20th July, 1911, from Dharwar to Hubli, had been proved in the Sessions case to be false, with the result that Mr. Kulkarni had been convicted and sentenced under sec. 193, I.P.C. Mr. Kambli was examined in the Sessions case, as a witness for the defence, and repudiated all responsibility in respect of the statements made by him in an affidavit, saying that he had made the statements as his after being told by his friend Kulkarni that they were true, and because he was a friend of Kulkarni. Though Mr. Maligi had not been examined as a witness in the Sessions case, he had stated in his explanation submitted to the District Court of Dharwar, as follows:—"When Karvirappa asked me to make an affidavit with regard to facts which had happened long ago, I tried to recollect them as best I could, and, relying on my own recollection and partly upon his assurance, I made that statement in the "bona-fide" belief that it was a true one."

Though the High Court expressed an opinion in a Criminal Revision application that the said affidavits of the two pleaders, along with other affidavits had not been properly admitted by the Sessions Judge in the proceedings for sanction under section 195, C.P.C., the opponents did make the statements in question (subsequently proved to be untrue) in a judicial proceeding, in which their affidavits were held to be properly admissible and were in fact admitted. They had done so without making it clear that it was at the instance of Kulkarni and with the assistance of his memory. Their Lordships were asked to issue notices to the accused pleaders and to take action under clause 56 of Reg. 2 of 1827, and the disciplinary jurisdiction of their Lordships.

The first accused, Mr. Kambli, who was also a councillor of the Hubli Municipality, in showing cause, said that the affidavit had not been made from personal recollection. Six months previously he had travelled with Messrs. Kulkarni and Malagi by the mail train. Such things happened often. Kulkarni had been his friend for a long time and he never thought that the latter could not be trusted. In his diary he found that on the date in question there had been a suit at Dharwar, in which he had appeared, and Mr. Malagi had appeared with him in the appeal. If he had said in the affidavit that "the statement was true to his belief," it would have been appropriate and absolutely correct. In the weakness of the moment, he had made the affidavit in the manner he did. He sincerely regretted the step he had taken and had repented for it. He was still young with a long career before him; his conduct had hetherto been unimpeachable and he would persevere in honourable behaviour. Any punishment by the High Court would be a life-long blot on his character and would entirely mar his future.

The other pleader's explanation was of a like nature.

The matter was also heard by Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao. Messrs. Inverarity and G. Budrappa, with Mr. Nilkantha Atmaram Sinesyakar, appeared for the pleaders.

Their Lordships, after hearing both sides, held that it seemed that Kulkarni had given false evidence in a Session case. He had waited to show that he on a certain date had been in Dharwar and had travelled to Hubli by the mail train. In order to do that, he had induced the other two pleaders to file affidavits to the effect that they travelled as stated. There was no doubt that they had been induced by Kulkarni, when he was in a serious difficulty. Before the affidavits were filed, the matter had become the subject of notoriety. Their statements were held to be false. The pleader said that their recollections were false. Their Lordships absolutely disbelieved their explanations. He would go farther and say that no one would believe them after learning of the circumstances. They had been guilty of very serious misconduct for pleaders. They have filed affidavits to say that they had had personal recollection, knowing that they had had no such recollection. They were using their position as pleaders to distort the course of justice. Their Lordships jointly concluded that they should return their Sanads, which should be suspended for one year each. It was a decidedly lenient order in the case, declared their Lordships.

FIVE BHILS TO BE HANGED FOR ONE CRIME.

Justices Heaton and Rao, in the Bombay High Court, had before them a murder case on appeal for confirmation or commutation of the death sentences passed on the five accused named :—(1) Nurya Avashya Bhil, (2) Afinya Rama Bhil, (3) Badhya Vaharya Bhil, (4) Sarya Kesha Bhil and (5) Surya Avashya Bhil of Dhulia.

The story of the murder for which the accused were convicted runs thus. On the night of 15th October, 1912, Phulji "valad" Khando, the Bhil police Patel of Dodve, taluka Taloda, West Khandesh, was sleeping outside his hut. His servant Sanghya was sleeping in the verandah with a small lamp burning. Late at night Sanghya awoke on hearing cries of "Phulji" and going out saw Phulji being attacked by five men with axes sticks and a sword. Sanghya ran off and hid beneath a Mango tree, and saw Phulji fall and the accused escape. Sanghya ran away to his master's field out of fear. The first accused, Nurya Avashya, had been living in illicit intercourse with a woman, named Bodhi, and the panch had intervened at her brother Phulji's request. After the murder, Nurya went to Bodhi and told her that he had killed her brother. He asked her for water to wash the axe, but she refused to give him any. She and the wives of Phulji then went to to see the dead body and hearing their lamentations, one Hima came and later, informed, Bablya, half-brother of Phulji in a neighbouring village, of what had happened. Bablya came to Dodue and carried the body to Phulji's house, and going to Kukarmunde, informed the patel there. He also informed the Police Head Constable of the murder. He learnt of Bodhi's connection with Nurya, and got hold of her. Nurya implicated Afinya and later on Bodhya (No. 3) and Surji (No. 5) and Sarya (No. 4) were arrested by the police. Nurya and Afinya produced the axes with which Phulji was murdered, and Sarya produced the sword from his field. Nurya, Afinya and Bodhya confessed before the third class Magistrate of Taloda, and implicated Sarya and Surya. It was proved that Afinya, with the other four accused, purchased two bottles of liquor on the evening of the murder. The accused all retracted their confessions and alleged ill-treatment on the part of the police.

The assessors held that Nurya, Afinya, and Sarya were amongst the men who killed Phulji, but that Bodya and Surji were not. The Sessions Judge, Mr. J. T. Scotson, who tried the accused, could not agree with the assessors. Though no motive had been shown for Bodya and Surji's complicity, it had been proved that they were friends of the first accused. The Sessions Judge sentenced all the five accused to be hanged.

Justices Heaton and Rao, after scrutinising the matter and going through the records, dismissed the appeals of all the accused and confirmed the sentence of death passed on each of them.

Mr. Justice Heaton, in his judgment said: "We have convicted the five persons of murder and have confirmed with regard to all five the sentence of death. The murder was premeditated. It was crafty in design and it was determined and ferocious in execution. It is therefore peculiarly a crime of the class which is properly punished by the severest of all penalties. I am unable to discriminate between these five convicts in such a way as to say that one ought and another ought not to suffer this penalty. It seems to me, therefore, that the only thing consistent with our duty as judges is to impose this penalty upon all alike. But I recognise that there are considerations, which though they cannot rightly, I think, influence us, might properly influence the Governor-in-Council in respect of some modification of the sentences.

A FAMILY DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Beaman in the Bombay High Court heard the suit filed by Hormusji Rustomji Sootavia against his brother Ardeshir R. Sootavia and his mother, Meherbai, for the administration of the estate of his father, Rustomji Dadabhai Sootavia, who is dead.

The plaintiff said that the income and profits of the estate after the death of their father were being mis-appropriated. The father left a will; and his properties were at Bombay and other places. There was a hotel in Bombay among the properties. The plaintiff claimed a half share in the properties. The first defendant took possession of all the properties including the hotel and had received the profits. Plaintiff had called for account and for a partition but as that had not been done the plaintiff prayed for the administration of the estate. The first defendant said that the hotel business belonged exclusively to him, and that according to the will, the plaintiff had no interest in the insurance policy money, nor had he the right to have the houses in Bombay sold during the lifetime of the second defendant. He denied having appropriated the income to his own use, and stated that the moneys had been spent for the maintenance and education of the plaintiff. Defendant was ready to pay plaintiff's share; the second defendant supported the first.

The dispute was by consent referred to Mr. Taliyerkhan and Mr. Wadia for settlement as arbitration.

A MORTGAGE SUIT.

At the High Court, before Mr. Justice Beaman, Bai Nandagauri, widow of Hiralal D. Saranja, applied to the Bombay High Court that the proceedings in a suit filed by Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan and Lady Janbai, widow of the late Sir Tharia Topan, might be stayed.

The plaintiff stated that by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th of January, 1911, the defendants had convenanted to pay Rs. 7,000 to her in exchange for some jewellery which had been pledged with her. That was the amount due to the plaintiff by the first defendant, and as security for the repayment of the debt of Rs. 7,000 and interest, a charge was created by a deed on certain properties belonging to the defendants in Bombay and Mombass. Certain immovable properties belonging to Lady Tharia Topan were sold and the plaintiff's claims satisfied. Lady Tharia Topan stated that she only gave security for the first defendant and called on the plaintiff to reconvey to her the title deeds in respect of the Mombass property. The plaintiff said that she had no interest in those properties, except so far as her costs and other charges were concerned, and that she was ready and willing to reconvey and hand over the title deeds to such person as the Court might direct. The plaintiff was ignorant of the respective rights of the defendants. His Lordship ordered the two suits to be annexed and set down for disposal together.

A WILL SUIT.

Before Mr. Justice Davar in the Bombay High Court, Chotalal Maganlal applied for letters of administration in regard to the property of Jamnadas Atmaram, deceased. The deceased left a will. Petitioner stated that the deceased Jamnsdas died in Bombay in 1910, and his widow died in April 1911, the petitioner being the sole residiary legatee. There was some litigation over the estate in the mofussil courts, and the will was held to be not genuine. Ghellabhai, one of the persons named in the will contended that the deceased had not executed any will, and that the will produced had been declared a forgery by the Court at Broach. The will was not disputed before Mr. Justice Davar and his Lordship therefore granted letters of administration to the plaintiff.

THE POLICE COURTS.

TAJ MAHAL CHOLERA CASE.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday examined three witnesses for the defence, in the case in which Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, charged Dr. Billimoria, under the Municipal Act in connection with failing to report a case of cholera that had occurred at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the 14th of October last.

Mr. Dunlop, solicitor, appeared for Dr. Turner, and Mr. Acworth for Dr. Billimoria.

Mr. Robert Barlow, a director of the Indian Hotels Company, Ltd., was the first witness.

Mr. Acworth wanted to put in the correspondence passed between the Municipal Commissioner and the company, regarding the cholera outbreak, but Mr. Dunlop objected to the letters as irrelevant as and the exhibit was disallowed.

Mr. Barlow, in his evidence said, that Dr. Billimoria paid the company rent like any other person. Anybody could be called from outside to attend at the hotel but Dr. Billimoria's services were frequently requisitioned.

Cross-examined he did not think Dr. Billimoria was the resident physician of the hotel and his duties were only to attend when called in by any member of the staff. The amount of his retaing fee was too small for the services of Dr. Billimoria. At times he had to put in a good deal of work. Dr. Billimoria was related to Mr. Billimoria, a director of the Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. and to the Assistant Secretary. Beyond the fee the doctor received witness did not think he enjoyed any other privilege by being the medical man connected with the hotel. But he would regard that connection as a privilege. There were on an average 120 or more visitors at the hotel, and the number was larger in the cold weather. No other particular doctor in particular was summoned in the case of sudden illness. In any case Dr. Billimoria would be called in first. Here lay the privilege. No suggestion had been made to witness for increasing Dr. Billimoria's fee.

Further cross-examined witness said that when servants suddenly fell ill, Dr. Billimoria was expected to inform the manager. The outbreak on the 14th of October was serious, and several cases of deaths occurred. On such occasions the witness would expect Dr. Billimoria to be very much on the alert. Witness had no personal knowledge of what had transpired on the 14th and 15th, and he relied on the conformation supplied by other persons, including Dr. Billimoria.

A Board meeting was held three days after Mr. Cadell's letter in the Press—in which he had stated that Dr. Billimoria was to be prosecuted. Witness saw Dr. Billimoria's letters to the papers but whether before or after the meeting he could not say. He knew from enquiries that Dr. Billimoria had seen Dr. Turner. He knew this at the time the letter to the Commissioner was written. Those letters were written in the interests of the company. He would not like to make any definite statement as to whether the expenses of the defence in that case were defrayed by the company, but so far they had not passed any minute in that connection. He heard of the outbreak only two or three days after it occurred.

Dr. Joseph Alban DeSouza, medical practitioner and Professor of Physics at the Grant Medical College was the next witness examined. He said that on 14th October at about 7 p.m. he was called in to see a patient named De Souza. His impression of the case was that it was ptomsine poisoning. There was no ground for him to diagnose it as cholera. He gave a death certificate to that effect and did not report it to the Municipality. He did so in two cases of cholera which he attended at the same hotel. He saw the other case forty-eight hours later and reported that as cholera. Had he known that there was a case of cholera, he would have reported the former case as cholera. Recently, at Green's Mansions there was a case of cholera and he first reported it as suspicious cholera and when the patient died certified that it was cholera. It was very difficult for any medical man to distinguish ptomaine poisoning from cholera at first. He could not name any distinguishing symptom between the recent case referred to and D'Souza's. He was present for only five or ten minutes and the patient had already collapsed.

He had not attended the man before. Had there been any suspicion, he would have informed the Health Officer.

Dr. R. N. Rao, Emeritus Professor in Research and Bacteriology, was the next witness examined. He answered a number of technical questions bearing on the evidence of Dr. Turner and the Municipal Analyst and disagreed with some of their views.

The case was adjourned to the 5th February.

VICTORIA DRIVER'S CASE.

Mr. Harvey Richard Todman, said to be an electrical engineer, appeared before Mr. A. H. S. Ashton, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, to answer a charge of assault brought against him by Venkata Narosoo, a victoria driver.

The parties were unrepresented and appeared in person.

Mr. Todman admitted having assaulted the victoria driver under provocation, as he refused to ply the gharry. The Magistrate asked him to bring a complaint against the victoria driver, which was duly filed and both the complaints were heard and disposed of.

The victoria driver stated that at 7-30 p. m. on the 20th of December last, he was returning to his stables after taking a fare to the Bombay Club He was going at a slow pace, as his horse was tired. Opposite the Church-Gate street, the accused called for a gharry, and came to the complainant's gharry and told him to drive to the Hotel Majestic. The complainant said his horse was tired and he was going to the stables. The accused became angry and gave him a heavy blow with his fist. He became dizzy and got down from the coach box and seated himself on the roadside, when the accused took the whip and whipped and also kicked him. Some Parsi gentlemen and others interfered. The matter was reported to the police and they advised him to get a summons against the accused.

Three witnesses were called to give evidence on behalf of the victoria driver.

The complaint of Mr. Todman was, that the victoria driver refused to take him and a friend of his to Wodehouse-road, where they were going to attend a meeting. The victoria was standing at the stand and there was no other victoria, but only a few taxicabs. The driver told him to take a taxi and said the "taxis were for sahibs." He stood in the carriage and called for a policeman but saw none. Again the driver refused to take them, when he gave him a slap. He got down and walked a few paces, when some Parsi came after him hooting. He went up to a policeman and the latter took both of them to Inspector Guider at Colaba.

In the first case his Worship convicted Mr. Todman on his own statement, for assault and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 10. In the other complaint, his Worship did not believe the victoria driver's story that his horse was tired, and convicted him for refusing to ply and fined him Rs. 3.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.'S CASE.

Further hearing of the case in which Robert Barlow, chairman, and certain other directors of Messrs. Treacher and Co., charged Mr. S. N. Guzdar, a shareholder, with defamation, was continued before Mr. A. H. S. Ashton, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Campbell, Bar.-at-law, instructed by Mr. Kirke Smith, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, and Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar.-at-law, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, represented the accused.

Mr. Macaffee, an expert in accountancy, was re-examined by Mr. Saher. In the course of his evidence he said that the profit and loss account of Messrs. Treacher and Co. did not show all the several items required by Article 80 of the Indian Company's Act. Moreover, the interest ought not to be in the account at all, or at least only by a special resolution. The sum of Rs. 1,000, spent in interests on over-drafts should appear under that head.

Continuing, witness said there was one notable omission in the balance-sheet of Messrs. Treacher and Co. for 1912. In the years 1907, to 1911 the source of interest had been mentioned, but not in 1912.

In relation to this the Court put the witness a number of questions and his examination was concluded.

Mr. Arthur Charles Rice, a Parsi, was the next witness called by the defence, as an expert in accountancy, to substantiate his opinions regarding Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s accounts. In his cross-examination by Mr. Campbell witness said that though No. 114 of the Articles of Association authorised the directors to keep the accounts in the matter and manner they found it discreet to do, they were not entitled to deviate from the principles of accountancy. They could keep the accounts as they pleased according to that article, provided they did not infringe the form in Table A. of the Indian Companies Act. Both the balance-sheet and the profits and loss account of Messrs. Treacher and Co. were false. They did not show the true financial position of the Company. Witness found fault first with the securities appearing in the accounts as debts. The entry would have misled him as a seeming debt owing to the Company when it was really a good investment.

The case was adjourned for to-day.

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LOSS OF NERVE POWER

is a very common condition in these modern times. The symptoms are various, such as a sense of weariness, tiredness, not wholly relieved by repose, want of power to fix the attention on any subject, incapacity for mental work, and worst of all, the sleeplessness which is so common during the Indian hot summer nights. It cannot be too generally known that

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SPORTING NEWS.

SPORTING NOTES.

With last Saturday's racing the important portion of the Calcutta season came to a close, and we shall now have more interest taken in sport here. We shall see all those who have participated from this side returning without much delay, in fact, most of Mr. G. K.'s were despatched early in the week and those of Messrs M Goculdass and Garda will follow shortly, as of course those which were in charge of the unfortunate Jack Scott, Messrs. Kelso and R. R. S.'s. The full extent of the said trainer's injuries are not as y

MORALS AND HISTORY.

II.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

Philip IV. of France, surnamed Le Bel, having begun levying taxes from the clergy, Pope Boniface VIII replied by his celebrated bull which Philip caused to be publicly burnt, flung the papal legate into prison, and had the Pope himself seized. A popular rising released him shortly, and he soon after died. What a fall for the Vicegerent of Christ from the exceptional height which marked his inauguration ; the Kings of Hungary and Sicily holding the reins of his horse as he rode to the Lateran, and serving him at table with their crowns upon their heads ! Philip then had one of his own creatures elevated to the papal chair as Clement V, with Avignon for his seat, and compelled him to condemn the Templars whose immense wealth he coveted. They were roasted by hundreds, and when their chief, Jacques Molay, was brought to the stake, he summoned Philip to meet him within a year and a day, and the Pope within forty days at the bar of Almighty God. Strange, the prediction proved too true, and both went to their account!

THE EXILE OF AVIGNON

was a sad come-down, as much for the Church as for its chief. The chain which through the Pope bound the Church to God, seemed snapped at its securest link. When the High Pontiff re-entered Rome after seventy years of captivity, he found himself shorn of a part of his apostolic supremacy. He had now to swear, at each election before his cardinals, the capitulations by which he abdicated in favour of the sacred college the greatest prerogatives of the Government of the Church, to forget it on the morrow, and strive to retrieve the plenitude of his past prestige and power. The popes of the second half of the XV, century had all but torn the pontifical charter. This act of bad faith had for none of them serious consequences. The Italian cardinals cared but little for the interests of the universal Church. Each one of them dreaming of the tiara, saw without disfavour a usurpation which tended not to raise the spiritual power of their master, but to consolidate in his person a reality, of which the great bygone popes never knew but the shadow: the ecclesiastical princedom, the temporal royalty of Rome.

THE ROMAN PONTIFICATE

had perforce to seek conditions of life similar to those of the other Italian powers. Tyranny had replaced the communes, and the provinces were constituted—so ens volens—into principedoms. Milan belonged to the Viscontis, then to the Sforzas, Florence to the doubtful regime of the first Medicis, the Kingdom of the Two Societies to the Aragons, a monarchy on the model of European royalties. There were tyrants at Bologna Perugia, Ferrara Rimini, in every town of Romagna, in every feudal castle so to say. But the baron or duke had nothing to expect from the fidelity of his subjects whose despot he was, and owned no suzerain above himself. Roughly sketched, these were the moral and political conditions of the Italian history of the times in which the Borgias had a setting. They cannot be judged as an accident or an exception; neither their conscience, nor their policy was a novelty. These virtuosos did strike preposterous notes, but not a single one of them was false in the concert of the Renaissance. It is not a question of minimising by a paradoxical kindliness, their historic responsibility, but of measuring them fairly, drawing them out of the chiaroscuro wherein they loom like formidable phantoms. It was

POPE SIXTUS IV.

who first foreshadowed what the Holy See pretended to be in the future, not only the arbiter but the patron of all the Italian States. This Franciscan friar, the son of a fisherman of Savona, inaugurated a policy absolutely devoid of principles, swept away as in an eddy, whose contradictions and acts of violence were bound to concur with a rigorous plan, stubbornly followed for the exclusive grandeur not only of the Roman Church, but of the pontifical family. Then were seen around and against Rome leagues made and unmade with a dizzy rapidity: Milan, Florence and Venice, Naples, Ferrara, Urbino, Bologna, forming themselves into accidental groups at the Pontiff's nod, which treason incessantly shuffled. Sixtus betrayed everybody, and Venice most complacently betrayed him. Staggered by a most unlooked for perfidy on the part of the most serene Republic, an intense access of anger brought on fever, and he died in two days. But this incoherent policy of Sixtus IV. served his dominant passion of setting his nephews up—the Roveres, and the Riarios. This

NEPOTISM WAS NO NOVELTY

in the history of the Holy See. With the growing grandeur of the popes as temporal princes, they had to rely all the more on their families. But never had they pretended till then to found for their nephews, a territorial power. This nepotism was innocent. Under Sixtus IV. it became a brigandage. Turning his eyes to Tuscany for aggrandisement, where the two brothers Medici Giuliano, and Lorenzo governed good-naturedly, he joined the conspiracy of their inveterate foes—the Pazzis, which forms the subject of a beautiful tragedy of Alfieri. Salviati, Archbishop of Pisa, was the soul of the conspiracy. During service in the Cathedral at Florence, while the cardinal-nephew Raphael Riario, a lad of seventeen stood in his red robe at the altar, the two brothers were to be despatched by the assassins. Giuliano fell, Lorenzo escaped. He barricaded himself in the sacristy. At the war-cry, Palle ! Palle ! all Florence rose. Salviati was hung, with his stole at his neck, in the window of the Seignlory. Riario, trembling, asked for mercy. Pitying his youth, they granted it him. But all his life long, he retained a livid look. Sixtus excommunicated Lorenzo, and laid Florence under an interdict. When the noble town sued for peace, her foremost citizens had to kneel at the feet of the Pope, to the chant of the Miserere before the closed door of St. Peter. He struck each one of them with his rod, symbolic of confessors, and pardoned them as the father of mercy. It is amazing reading

THE FUNERAL RITES

rendered to this "very holy-father in Jesus Christ" at his death. In the twinkling of an eye, valets and prelates pilfered his appartment. They conveyed his body in his blanket and a hanging snatched from the door of his room. They laid him naked on a table to wash. But there was no jug nor basin, at last the cook brought the cauldron of hot water he washed the table-utensils in. The barber brought a basin from his shop. The pontiff's body was washed. Having no napkins to wipe it with, the shirt he died in was torn and used. Without shirt, he was put in a short cassock, and a pair of slippers. They invested him with second-hand ornaments. The chasuble was old, and worn into holes, but no surplice nor pectoral cross was there. It took five to six hours to get a score of wax-tapers. Eight cardinals alone followed the funeral procession from the palace to St. Peter's; and they were all in a hurry to return home. Sixtus IV. had not been laid in the funeral vaults then the Roman people rose against his nephews and burnt their palaces, while the Orsinis and the Colonnas massacred each other in the streets, the cardinals and the nobles barricading the entrance to their mansions. Rome had to pass through horrible days till

INNOCENT VIII. WAS ELECTED.

This pope was elected like his predecessor, thanks to a scandalous simony. Borgia had hoped for the tiara this time. Finding that the votes of his partisans were not numerous enough, he sold them, his own included, to Cardinal Cibo. Innocent hastened to take up again in Italian politiques the play of alliances inaugurated by Sixtus. But he was a timid prince. His pugnacious policy succeeded ill. His son and nephews were grasping usurers. Every enterprise of this pontificate miscarried. All dignity, all modesty, had disappeared not only with the pontiff, but from the bosom of the sacred-college, and the Church. Lorenzo the Magnificent, sending his son, Cardinal Jean de Medici, aged seventeen to Rome, said to the future Leo X.: "You are going to the sink of all the vices and you will hardly be able to hold yourself decently there." His contemporaries saw stupified, the pope acknowledge his children openly, as a Sforza would. Sixtus at least let pass the sou for his nephew. When the Sultan Bajazet confided to Innocent the custody of his brother Djem, at an allowance of 40,000 ducats, people wondered that a Musalman prince, should lodge with his musicians and Janissaries at the apostolic palace. It seemed to the good people of Rome that over St. Peter rose the crescent side by side with the cross. As

ECCLESIASTIC PRINCEDOM

had become the object of an insolent bid each one of the cardinals had surely the right to hope for everything at the next conclave. Secure in their fortified and towered palaces whose portcrcs and loggie sheltered a small army and its artillery, surrounded by hundreds of armed valets and bravi they revived at the end of the XV century the remembrances of the worst days of Roman feudality. They rode out in armour with swords girded on, with their nephews, their clients, and hired assassins at their back. At their palace portals were fed a troop of tatterdemalions ever ready for any enterprise. They screened bandits who sought refuge with them, by their right of asylum, and set pontifical justice at nought. Carnival fetes beginning with Christmas saw cavalcades pass through Rome, allegoric cars carried comedians and musicians—set off with the arm's of cardinals who by the eclat of their extravagance, pampered the old passion of the Romans for magnificent spectacles. This luxury cost the prince of the Church, glutted with benefices, and hardened to simony, very dear; and they gambled. One night Cardinal Riario won 14,000 gold ducats of Franchieschetto the pope's son. He complained to his father, who ordered the ducats to be restored. These had disappeared before then. At the funeral of Cardinal Chamberlain d'Estouteville, the friars fought with torches. in San Agostino, around the corpse; they wanted to despoil the brocade cops of. They carried the cardinal to the sacristy. The furious pack followed and tore off his episcopal robes. Rife with such scandals, prostrate Rome saw with some consolation the august iron relic of the lance that pierced the Saviour's side presented by Bajazet to the Pope hoisted over her from the height of St. Peter by Rodrigo Borgia. A few days later Innocent lay in death agonies. His Jew physician let the blood of three young boys into his veins. The boys died, the pope was not cured, and the physician fled.

POONA TORTURE CASE.

Remarkable Story Told in Court.

We take from the "Poona Mail" a full report o the remarkable torture Trial which is proceeding in Poona in which charges of wrongful confinment grievous hurt and torture have been prefered, against seven police officers of Pimpulwar, two Marwaris and one Bhil, a servant of the Sub-Inspector of Police of Pimpulwar, who is now undergoing seven years rigorous imprisonment on a conviction for torous imprisonment on a conviction for torture in another case.

The proceedings began by the Public Prosecutor applying for a certificate of pardon for Sakharam Balwant Karkde, one of the accused who had volunteered to give evidence the Judge allowed the application and granted a certificate of pardon.

The Public Prosecutor, in opening his case, said that the Police Sub-Inspector, Havildar, Naik, Constables Police Patel and a Bhil servant of the Sub-Inspector were charged under several sections with wrongful restraint, torture and grievous hurt and the Marwaris with abetment and conspiracy. This case arose from a case of housebreaking theft from the house of one Kasturchand, committed by a gang of Pardeshi robbers who were subsequently apprehended. As soon as the crime committed at Kusturchand's house became known, Mohipatti one of the complainants in the present case, fearing foul play, as a result of strained relations between himself and Kusturchand, travelled thirty miles to see the Personal Assistant to the Collector and made a petition to him praying for protection against his ill-wishers. He was told by the Personal Assistant to apply to the Mamlatdar of Pimpulwar, if occasion arose. When he returned he found his wife and brother and one or two others in the custody of the Police in a temple of Marotee situated in his village, where he also was taken and kept. There they were kept for a couple of days and asked to confess to the robbery at Kusturchand's house. On their maintaining their innocence they were slapped and beaten with fists and kicked. Then, as they still maintained their innocence, the Sup-Inspector ordered them to be tortured. They were kept without sleep, a constant watch being kept over them. Then they were struck with a cane, with fists and kicked. Next, the accused made them bend down and stand in that position holding their toes. This being found useless for the purpose of extorting a confession, various inducements were held out to them, which being equally unavailing, they were made to stand with their arms passed behind their knees and hold their ears. They were kept in this position for a great length of time, being allowed no respite, any attempt to change being visited with blows.

Mamoti, the wife Mohipatti, a young woman of about 20, was next approached and several inducements were held out to her to confess that her husband and brother-in-law were the culprits in the theft at Kusturchand's. One inducement was an offer of money, another to get her married to a more engaging person than her husband. She, however, held out against their offers and then she was beaten; and this, combined with fright at threats and their offers broke her courage down and she promised to say what she was told.

Meanwhile, the attempts made to get the others to confess being fruitless, they were suspended by ropes passed round their interlaced fingers. Some of them fainted through the effects. All this time they were given no rest, a constant watch being kept over them. Mohipati, however, managed to escape and went to the Personal Assistant to the Collector, to whom he showed the marks of his ill-treatment and related all that had passed. The Personal Assistant ordered him to be examined by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and on the latter's report, ordered proceedings to be taken by the First Class Magistrate of Junnur. Meanwhile, Kusturchand gave a silver waistband and some other articles, similar to the stolen things, which were hidden in Mohipati's house and some in a field belonging to one of the complainants. They were taken there and shown the things in the house and afterwards at the pretended discovery by one of the accused of traces of freshly turned earth they were forced to dig the spot, in spite of their protests. The person, so forced, had scarcely commenced to dig, when his spade encountered the silver waist band near the surface. On this the complainants were taken to Anne and produced before a third class Honorary Magistrate, although there was a first-class Magistrate at Junnur, which is just as far as the other place from the scene of the alleged occurrence. The Honorary Magistrate, who is a 'mali' by caste, went against all law, and acted quite contrary to all rule. The accused knew full well what they were doing when they took the suspects before him, and on the ground of having recovered only a small part of the stolen property, and in consequence of their being still some investigations to be made, obtained the custody of these Poona men for a further period of seven days, the Magistrate upholding the accused

THE REAL THIEVES.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mirza, Inspector of Railway Police, noticing a suspicious looking lot of Pardeshis, detained them ; and on questioning them they confessed to the house-breaking at Kusturchand's at Pimpul war and showed some gold and silver ornaments as being the proceeds of that and another crime at Ahmednagar. Part of the loot was found with a "loti" at Grant Road in Bombay, the property recovered answering in every particular to the articles taken from Kusturchand's. Inspector Mirza informed the Sub-Inspector and Kusturchand of his find, and decribed the property. Kusturchand identified only part of the goods, saying the others were not his, though they were identical in every detail. This because he knew that he had given some articles like them to be hidden in the complainant's house and fled. This took place on the 27th of March. On the 20th of April the Pardeshi gang was convicted and seatenced to various terms of imprisonment, and Mahipatti, his brother Shripati and the others with him were discharged from custody as a consequence. Then these proceedings were instituted against the accused. The hearing of the case was transferred and postponed several times for a reason which counsel for the prosecution related on a question from Judge. Then, as one of the accused volunteered a statement, before Mr. Bolus, the committing Magistrate, promising, is he were pardoned and accepted as King's evidence, to give a a true and faithful account of the treatment meted out to the complainants. His plea was accepted and he (Sakharam) had given a graphic description of the torture, etc, in the lower Court, on the strength of which he had been granted a certificate of pardom.

The Sub-Inspector of Police, having been convicted of a similar charge in another case, was already undergoing seven years rigorous imprisonment, and as Government thought that was sufficient punishmemt he was not to be tried in this case.

Sakharam Balwant was called, and related the occurrences which are the subject of the charges against the accused and described the alleged torture resorted to.

The case was adjourned.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Most great writers who have achieved immediate popularity have had the experience of Tennyson, who complained that "thieves" had climbed over his garden wall by night and stolen the seeds of his flower, so that "most can grow the flower, now. For all have got the seed," and no more than five years after the publication of "Waverley" Scott was conscious that a host of imitators had sprung up around him. He shows the consciousness of this in the last paragraph of the "Bride of Lammermoor," and singles out from among them for special commendation Miss Ferrier the then anonymous authoress of "Marriage." Seven years later the host had so multiplied that we find him wondering whether they will not "put the thing out of fashion" and compel him to break new ground. for such writers as Harrison Ainsworth were already in the field. He talks very genially about them in his "Journal," likens himself to Captain Bobadil, who trained up a hundred gentlemen to fight as well or almost as well as himself, but decides that as yet he has rather the better of his rivals in respect of the fact that when the latter write on a historical subject they have to "read up" for it, whereas he himself writes out of information originally acquired for the sake of its own interest and long since mentally assimilated. Such imitations are the most natural thing in the world. There is always a corps of literary sharpshooters who, when a writer has; by the exercise of new methods, made a marked success, seek to make a similar success by adopting his methods, while there are others of a warmer imagination who make the familiar experience that an inspired book is itself an inspiration, and imitate almost in spite of themselves.

In the course of his career, however, Scott was destined to have—and that, it seems, oftener than once—experience of writers who not only used his formulæ, but ascribed their work to "the author of Waverley." The notorious case of this sort is "Walladmor," the work of a German who finding there was to be no new Waverley novel in time for the Michaelmas book-fair at Leipzig in 1824, resolved to write one himself. The book is of no literary importance in itself, but it has been described as "the most complete hoax that can ever have been perpetrated," and for that and two other reasons it has an interest as an event in the history of English literature One of these is that De Quincey read it in the German and reviewed it for the "London Magazine" in forty-eight hours, and subsequently produced a translation of it in which he claimed to have darned the stocking from worsted into silk, and the other is that the notice of its impending publication forced Scott against his better judgment to complete and publish "The Betrothed."

This is really the only case in which both Scott's method and name were pirated that is known to the general reader, but Mr. W. E. A. Axon, in the current issue of the New York "Nation," has enlivened a column of that paper which the average man usually finds tolerably dull by discussing another. It would seem that one William Fearman, a London publisher of whom nothing else is known, by advertising a fourth series of "Tales of my Landlord," by Jedediah Cleishbotham, called Ballantine into the field. Ballantine speaking authoritatively as the agent between the author of "Waverley" and his publishers, denied the authenticity of the intended publication, and gave assurance that the former was to issue no more tales under that designation. Probably the whole trade and most intelligent readers took the disclaimer as final—a fact which may account for the poor success of the book when it did come—but Fearman, with an impudence which Mr. Axon describes as "matchless," returned to the charge. He assured the public that as he, Ballantine, "Bookseller for Scotland, was the purchaser and publisher of the first three series of "Tales of My Landlord," so he, Fearman, was purchaser and publisher of the fourth, and that the latter was as genuine as the former; while he rated the "Bookseller for Scotland" for pronouncing one way or another upon the authorship of a work not one line of which he had read. Moreover, he pushed the battle further by issuing a circular letter calling upon the great unknown to settle the controversy by revealing his identity. The audacity of Fearman—who seems to have feared not man—is obvious, and Mr. Axon tells us that the inner circle of Scott's friends were anxious about the matter, and that Ballantine and Constable were of opinion that the time had come at last when he should drop his vizor. Scott refused with the characteristic remark: "The author who lends himself to such a trick must be a blockhead; let them pulish, and that will serve our purpose better than anything we ourselves could do." And it was as he predicted. The two new "Tales of My Landlord," "Pontefract Castle," published in 1820, and "The Fairy of Glas Lyn," published in 1821, unlike "Walladmor," which "was instantly dispersed over the length and breadth of Germany," did not so much as reach a second edition.

The "Confessions" of Rousseau. it is known have never yet been issued in their complete form. Not only does the book as it stands terminate with the indication of a possible third part which was never written, but there are parts of the manuscript which have never yet seen the light of print. Interest accordingly attaches to the announcement that M. Georges Cres is to issue a complete edition, for although no new light is ever likely to be shed upon the many enigmas connected with the great Genevae, yet his character is one of such curious complexity that anything that even remotely touches it becomes for that reason instinct with life. Thus there is a singular reminder of that perversity which during his later years, led him to see in his best friends enemies conspiring against his name in a passage of a suppressed preface to the second part of the "Confessions." He is anxious that his manuscript may fall into friendly hands, "but," he prays, "O Heaven, who protestest the innocent, save those last writings of mine from the hands of Mme. de Boufflers and Mme. de Verdelin, and from those of their friends. Rescue at least from those two furies the memory of a wretched man whom thou didst abandon to them while he lived." Now, the head and front of the offending of those two ladies, who had proved themselves his best friends, was that they had counselled the voyage to England when, ill at Strasburg, Rousseau had intended to complete the journey to Potsdam. The voyage to England turned out the disaster we all know ; therefore the ladies in question must have been in the "conspiracy."

"Who's Who" for 1913 is being quoted as an instance of the tendency of works of reference to increase in bulk. As a matter of fact it contains rather more than a hundred pages fewer than last year's issue, but no doubt if it were being set side by side with the original volume of 1848 the comparison would awaken many suggestions of the sort indicated. When in 1897, Mr. Douglas Sladen took over the editorship the work contained much more than mere biographical matter, and not only were there "Tables of the Army, "Navy Tables, and Tables of the Public Schools, but the book concluded with an exhaustive list of "Lords, Ladies and Honourables. Even so it only made a modest volume of 823 pages. In 1903 all "tables were jettisoned, and were published separately as "Who's Who Yearbook." but the biographical part still ran to 1,873 pages.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B, B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1th Jan. on 945·61 miles open :—

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,85,000	Rs. 4,85,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 6,74,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	196	513	4	713
For previous 4 days of half year	1,07,000	2,69,000	2,000	378000
Total for 2 weeks	2,92,000	7,54 000	6,000	1052000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,15,229	4,75,581	2,280	6,93,090
Per mile of Ry...	228	503	2	733
Total to corresponding date...	3,50,999	7,17,683	3,584	10·2265

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 19,090
Do. to date..... " 20,264

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 22.

The disturbance which has given only a very light precipitation in the western Himalayas is now passing into north east India, but appears to be having very little effect on the weather.

Forecast:—A few light falls in Assam and the neighbouring districts.

The cold weather rains in the Punjab and United Provinces have so far been below the average; this is affecting the unirrigated crops.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd January 1913 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the south-west Punjab. Temperature has fallen and is in slight defect at night at some stations but it is still in excess at most stations during the day.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is higher than usual, the excess ranging from 9 deg. to 11 deg. F. during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana but has fallen and is normal in Sind; night temperature has also fallen and is in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in west Central India but has fallen and is now normal elsewhere; the minimum has fallen over the whole division and is now in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in Berar. Day temperature is in excess except in the south-eastern district.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Decean and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at most stations. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been rainless. The depression has moved further eastwards and is passing out of the reporting area. Temperature has begun to fall in north-west India, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Dry weather is likely generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 22nd January, 1913, was 30·000 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 1 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inchs and this will be higher or lower by 0.1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 22nd Jan., 1913.

25. Parades.—Saturday, 25th instant. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery at 5-15 p. m. for 6-inch B. L. C. and 10-inch H. P. Gun-Drill. Train leaves Colaba at 4-50 p.m. and Church Gate at 4-55 p.m. Cyclists to go direct to the Battery.

Dress—Khaki with Helmets.

E. F. Company—The first series of all night manning will take place from Monday the 27th January to Saturday the 1st of February inclusive.

All members should endeavour to attend these parades.

26. Musketry.—Sunday 26th instant. B. V. A. Rifle Association Matches 8 and 9 will be fired on the G. I. P. Railway range at Ghat Kopar.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a. m. and Colaba at 6-30 a. m.

(Sd.) F. W. WILSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A concert will be held in the B. V. A. Regimental Institute on Saturday, the 25th instant. Commencing at 9-30 p. m.

Admission :—Ladies and gentlemen Annas (8) eight each.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1913.

81. Parades.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Qrs., Council Road, on Friday the 24th instant at 6-30 p.m.

II—"E" Company will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p. m. on Friday the 24th instant.

Dress.—Drill order, Mufti.

82. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be held to-day Thursday the 23rd instant at 7 p. m. at Head-quarters, Council Road.

83. Competition.—The Hill Memorial Inter-Coy. Challenge Cup Competition will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 16th February 1913.

Conditions:—Teams of 6 any rank, 200, 500 and 600 Yards. Officers Commanding Cos. should submit entries to Adjutant by the 25th instant.

84. Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 1st to 8th February 1913.

Conveyance.—On Saturday the 1st February, Special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyances of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m. Passes will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 3rd to 8th February.)

From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-36 a.m.
From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade, and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up any deficiency before the 30th instant.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 31st instant and open in Camp on the 1st February.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1913.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits at 7-15 a.m. Corps Shooting Club.

2. It is proposed to hold a Troop team shoot of team of 4 at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon next, the 25th instant. The competition will be open to as many teams per troop as care to compete, advancing from 500 to 200 yards by stages of 50 yards. Object falling plates.

Prize to be awarded to each member of the winning team. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.

3. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction open at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon the 22nd February and closes with the Divisional Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning the 10th March 1913.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a. m. on the 21 January to 6 a. m. on the 22nd January :—

	Attacks	Death
Total	4	3
Total mortality to-day from all causes	13	13
CHOLERA	1	1

Fig. A.—How Dust Germs develop in two days.
Fig. B.—How Air Germs develop in two days.
Fig. C.—Same plate, showing how Formamint prevents any development of air and dust germs.
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Formamint (Wulfing's)
TABLETS
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because it is a germ infection. We speak of "catching" Sore Throat—and we really do—inhaling millions of noxious germs when we breathe.

Deep in the throat cavities germs grow and multiply, and poison the membranes. The throat becomes dry and inflamed—swallowing a painful operation—you have Sore Throat or something worse—for you must remember that Sore Throat is often the forerunner of serious infectious diseases.

WULFING'S
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THE GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLET

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The unique germicidal power of Formamint has been frequently demonstrated by scientific experiments. One of the most recent of these, conducted by Dr. Piorkowski, the famous Berlin scientist, is illustrated by the accompanying diagrams.

Dr. Piorkowski coated three glass plates with a substance on which germs thrive. One (Fig. C) he also treated with some saliva in which Formamint had been dissolved. He then exposed all three plates to the air and dust, and afterwards kept them for two days at the temperature of the human body. Figs. A and B, not having been treated with Formamint, were covered with germ growths. Plate C, which had been treated with Formamint, was absolutely free from germ growths, proving that Formamint killed all germs which settled there.

What happened on Plate C is exactly what happens in the mouth and throat of the person who takes Formamint, namely, germs which cause Sore Throat and other infectious diseases are all destroyed.

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Dr. Conrad Kuhn, Physician to the Court of H.I.M. the Emperor of Austria, and the Private Physician to the Heir-Presumptive, writes:
"I have prescribed your excellent Formamint Tablets to many patients, and always with the very best and prompt-est results. They have proved themselves surprisingly efficacious in cases of Tonsilitis and Bad Breath, as well as a reliable preventive, especially in connection with Tonsilitis."

Mme. Adelina Patti, the Queen of Song, writes:
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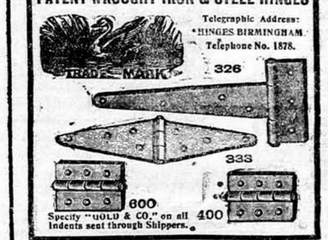

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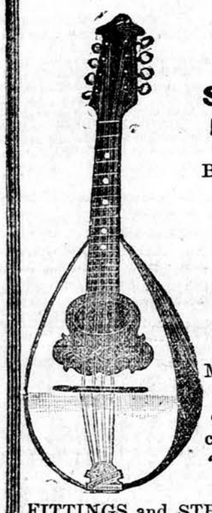

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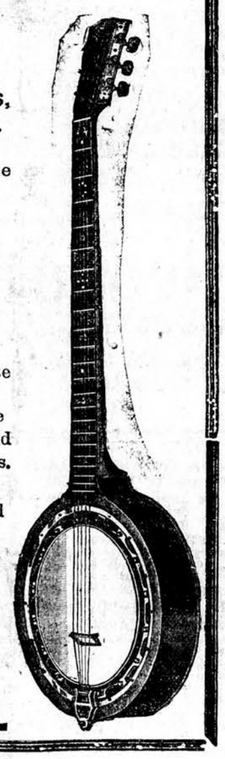

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